WHEN A STORE BEGINS TO RECEIVE adequate advertising it begins to show signs of "arriving."

The Courier-Journal.

IF YOUR "CHRISTMAS SHOPPING" IS not finished yet, the store-ads. are of greater importance to-day than they were yesterday.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,219. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Kentucky—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness; brisk southwest winds.

Tennessee—Fair Friday, warmer; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

THE LATEST.

Witnesses in the Caleb Powers case at Georgetown testified yesterday as to the character of the mountain army and showed that it was under the direction of Powers and Charles Finley. The testimony showed how the soldiers were rushed to the State House after the shooting and that armed men were about the grounds, but no one left the executive offices to help the wounded man. The prosecution announced that it would complete its testimony early next week. Henry Youtsey will go on the stand Saturday.

Fifty delegates to the convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association, led by President Kavanaugh and Representative Barthodlt, of Missouri, called on Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks and presented a memorial to Congress praying for national aid for the project for a Lakes-to-the-Gulf canal along the Atlantic seaboard and for support of an appropriation for the improvement of harbors and inland waterways recommended by the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

John A. Steele, recently paroled from an insane asylum, shot three labor leaders in the ante-room of Gov. Guild's office at Boston, fatally wounding Edward Cohen, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor. Steele had attempted to enter Gov. Guild's office, but finding the door closed turned and suddenly drawing his revolver opened fire on the three men, who were awaiting an audience with the Governor.

The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the largest in the West, with deposits of about $17,000,000, closed its doors yesterday and was taken in charge by a national bank examiner upon an order of the Controller of the Currency. Later three small banks, in which the Bank of Commerce was interested—the Stockyards Bank of Commerce, the Union-avenue Bank of Commerce and one in Argentine—also closed.

An annual tax of $1 on every barrel of beer brewed in the United States for the creation of a permanent investment fund of $50,000,000 yearly for the development of the country's waterways is the proposal carried in effect in a joint resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Acheson, of Pennsylvania.

The bank failure at Kansas City may cost that city the Republican National Convention, as many of the committeemen expressed themselves as against meeting in a city where such a financial reverse had occurred. Chicago's representatives have renewed their efforts and hope to land the convention.

President Roosevelt has extended his riding test order, directing that all field officers shall on three successive days each year make a daily practice march of at least thirty miles, and all must accompany their commands on monthly practice marches.

Both houses of Congress held short sessions yesterday, adjourning until Monday. Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, was re-elected chairman pro tem. of the Senate, the Democrats casting a complimentary vote for Senator Daniel, of Virginia.

Acting on the suggestion of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus, delegates from many of the prominent commercial bodies met in Washington and formed a national organization. Gustav Schwab, of New York, was chosen chairman.

Gov. Beckham fixed January 3 as the date for the legal execution of Clarence Sturgeon, convicted in Louisville for killing three men. Sturgeon's life had been saved temporarily by an injunction preventing the Sheriff from hanging him.

Gov. Beckham pardoned two convicts now serving terms in the State penitentiary. One was Russell Hall, serving a life sentence from Fleming county. He had served only five years.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans' flagship, the Connecticut, sailed from New York for Hampton Roads yesterday, from whence she will lead the battleship fleet to the Pacific.

Signs of recovery from the business depression which started several weeks ago are being felt in all parts of New England by the resuming of operations in the mills.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Maurice L. Galvin to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

The East Cambridge, Mass., machine shops and round-house of the Boston and Maine railroad were burned last night. The loss is $500,000.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged yesterday at 7 per cent.

PRIMARY RETURNS SHOW BECKHAM'S INSECURITY

Maj... Democratic Members ... McCreary Districts.

Prese... or Carried For... Represented By Democrats.

Would Be Caucus Nominee If the Will of Voters Was Obeyed.

Governor's Strength In Counties Which Elected Republicans.

Holdover Senators All That Saved That Body To the Democrats.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

How insecure is the foundation on which Gov. J. C. W. Beckham stands in his race for the United States Senate, and how little comfort he can derive from it, even if the snap primary counts for anything, is shown by a careful examination of the returns from the so-called primary which was held last November a year ago, and on which Gov. Beckham relies to go to the United States Senate. To the mind of the investigator some curious phases of the situation are shown by the figures, and Gov. Beckham cannot derive much consolation from a review of the returns when they are arranged according to legislative districts.

Gov. Beckham says that he was nominated for the United States Senatorship by the Democrats of the State, yet it is strange to find that his largest vote was in the Republican counties. In the counties in the Eleventh district he swept everything, yet no member of the Legislature will go to Frankfort this winter to represent those counties which voted so solidly for him. The situation in the mountains was expressed very clearly and forcefully to the staff correspondent for the Courier-Journal when he went into the mountains with Judge S. W. Hager during the campaign for Governor last October. One of the enthusiastic Beckham men said:

"I tell you Beckham is popular up here. Why, all the Republicans voted for him in the primary last year."

The man meant only to show that the Governor was popular. He had no ulterior motives.

* * *

Democrats for McCreary.

In the primary Senator McCreary carried fifty-nine legislative and senatorial districts, while Gov. Beckham carried seventy-nine. But looking a little further one finds that while Gov. Beckham carried seventy-nine districts twenty-three of those districts are normally Republican and forty-six of his original seventy-nine went Republican at the recent State election, when the people voted for the Republican legislative candidates. On the other hand, Senator McCreary carried forty-six districts that are normally Democratic, out of a total that he carried of fifty-nine, and of the forty-six normally Democratic districts which he carried only six of them went Republican at the last election.

Further investigation shows that there are seventy-three Democrats in the next General Assembly who will have votes for United States Senator. Of this number forty were elected by districts which gave Senator McCreary a majority in the State primary, while only thirty-three of them were carried by Governor Beckham. Under the call each member was to learn the sentiments of the people of his county, or rather of the Democrats of his county, for the Republicans were not supposed to vote in this primary. The representatives, then, go to Frankfort, with instructions from their home counties as to how they shall vote for their constituents. If this view is to be taken by the various Senators and Representatives, then Governor Beckham would only get thirty-three votes instead of the seventy-three that he says he ought to get, but which he hardly hopes to land.

If the members vote the way their counties instructed them, Senator McCreary would get forty votes on a joint caucus and would be the nominee of the party for the Senatorial toga instead of Governor Beckham, yet Governor Beckham says he is the nominee of the party and should be elected by the votes of the whole business.

* * *

Hold-Over Senators Lucky.

Had the people of Kentucky had a real chance to elect a Legislature they would have chosen a Republican body and the Republicans, not the Democrats, would have control and would elect William O. Bradley to the United States Senate. Taking the vote in the race for Governor, in the Senatorial districts in which no election was held, because the Senators held over by virtue of a previous election, as a criterion, and it would be a fair one, for in nearly every instance the Democratic candidates on the State ticket ran ahead of the candidate for the Legislature, the result would have been seventy-one Republicans and sixty-seven Democrats. In six districts which are now represented by Democratic Senators, who were hold-overs, the people voted by large or small majorities, in favor of the Republican candidates on the State ticket.

The following senatorial districts, which now have Democratic holdover Senators, went Republican in the race for Governor:

Caldwell, Crittenden and Webster.
Christian and Hopkins.
Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Casey.
Boyd, Greenup, Elliott and Lawrence.
Jefferson—First and Second wards.
Jefferson—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

* * *

Republicans May Have Won.

No change would have been made in the House, for all the members of that body were elected this year, but in the Senate half the members held on through the coming session, which was a lucky thing for six members, for they would not now be members unless their personal popularity and following would have saved them. Had the Republicans had any chance to carry the Senate, and had the vote been in all positions in that body as it was in the House, the Senate would have stood: Republicans, twenty-two; Democrats, sixteen, instead of, as it is now, Republicans, sixteen; Democrats, twenty-two. This, with the forty-nine that the Republicans have in the House would have given them seventy-one votes on joint ballot, one more than enough to elect a United States Senator, a Prison Commissioner and the other offices which are in the gift of the Joint Assembly.

These are just some figures to show how things look to a person who reads the returns as they should be read to obtain the real wishes of the Democrats of the State; the Republicans do no; have to be consulted in this at all.

* * *

How Present Democratic Districts Voted.

The following districts, which now have Democratic representatives in the House and Senate, voted as follows in the primary:

For McCreary:
Anderson—William E. Dowling.
Boone—John W. Berkshire.
Bourbon—Hugh Woodford.
Boyle—E. W. Lillard.
Calloway—J. B. Swan.
Clark—R. D. Hunter.
Daviess—P. W. Birkshire.
Fayette—W. F. Klair.
Fulton and Hickman—W. J. Jackson.
Grant—John T. Spears.
Graves—Huston Brooks.
Henderson—F. M. Hutchison.
Jefferson—Chris Mueller.
Jessamine—Hugh Mahin.
Kenton—R. C. Simmons.
Kenton—Lewis W. Arnett.
Lincoln—W. H. Shanks.
Madison—Jerry Sullivan.
Mason—Virgil McKnight.
McCracken—Eugene Graves.
Montgomery and Menifee—J. Will Clay.
Nicholas and Robertson—C. S. Templeman.
Oldham and Trimble—Eugene Tandy.
Pendleton—C. F. Crecelius.
Scott—R. H. Anderson.
Simpson—W. J. Gooch.
Union—George S. Wilson.
Washington—W. C. McChord.
Webster—J. F. Porter.
Woodford—H. A. Schoberth.
Senators:
Fulton, Graves and Hickman—E. M. Taylor.
Henderson and Union—J. J. Watkins.
Jessamine, Scott and Woodford—J. W. Newman.
Fayette—Thomas A. Combs.
Bracken, Grant and Pendleton—O. P. Hogan.
Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery—Charles B. Ecton.
Jefferson—H. S. McNutt.
Jefferson—Albert Charlton.
Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Casey—R. L. Hubble.
Harrison, Nicholas and Robertson.
Total, 40.
For Beckham:
Ballard and Carlisle—Jesse Nicholas.
Barren—W. F. Edmunds.
Bracken—G. T. Reynolds.
Bullitt and Spencer—W. M. Thompson.
Carroll and Gallatin—A. A. Allthin.

(Concluded on 8th Page, 7th Column)

HOGS TO PAY OFF DEBT ON CHURCH

DONATED BY PERSONS ALL OVER COUNTRY—THIRTY ALREADY GIVEN.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 5.—When Col. Tom Vinnedge, an auctioneer at Hope, twelve miles east of here, opened his mail this morning he found thirty letters in which the writers each offered to donate a hog toward wiping out the debt that is now hanging over the Baptist church of Hope.

A few days ago Col. Vinnedge mailed letters to persons throughout the United States, asking each to donate a hog for this purpose. The plan is to have the hogs shipped to Hope, where they will be sold at public auction by Vinnedge free of charge and a half of the proceeds of the sale will be applied to wiping out the church debt and the other half will be distributed to the persons who donated the hogs, each receiving half of the price obtained for his individual hog.

Among the hogs already donated is one from Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, O. The sale of the hogs will be held in the latter part of the present month, by which time it is expected that at least one thousand hogs will be donated. The donaters of the hogs are invited to attend the sale and will be entertained while at Hope by the ladies of the Baptist church of that town.

ONLY CURSES FOR GOEBEL

As He Lay On Pavement With Bullet In Body.

Armed Men Offered No Help When He Fell.

Powers and Finley In Control of Mountain Army.

BAD DAY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Nine witnesses, called by the Commonwealth, went on the stand in the Scott Circuit Court to-day in the case of Caleb Powers and furnished to the jury trying the defendant further evidence of the conspiracy which it is alleged brought about the death of William Goebel. It was testified that before the body of Goebel was removed from the spot on the Capitol grounds where he had fallen men armed with rifles peered out from the doorways of the executive building, from which the assassin fired, and others similarly armed were quartered within the legislative building.

Not a man came from either building to assist the wounded man, and within from ten to fifteen minutes afterward a company of State troops, armed and fully equipped, issued from the arsenal and took possession of the grounds, preventing the civil officers of Frankfort and Franklin county from making search for the assassin. The only man of the motley crew of mountain men gathered about W. S. Taylor in the executive building to utter a word publicly regarding the shooting declared, "Damn them, if they don't like this we can give them some more of it."

* * *

Powers Managed Army.

The general bad character and conduct while at Frankfort of the majority of the men who composed the "mountain army" of January 25, 1900; the numerous threats made by a number of them to take the life of Goebel on that day, and the close association with the management of them by Charles Finley, who, with Powers, brought them to the Capitol, were laid before the jury.

It was shown that Finley even endeavored to get them upon the floor of the House of Representatives and referred to them as his friends, men whom he could control. It was shown that James Sparks, the London attorney recently killed at that place, was associated with Powers in the movement of the "army" to Frankfort, and that he had declared four days before Goebel was shot down that he would be killed and that Gov. Taylor already had a pardon written out with the exception of inserting the name of the murderer.

* * *

Many Witnesses Heard.

The witnesses to-day were A. C. Vaughan and J. H. Jackson, of Knox county, men who had never before been upon the stand; former State Senators J. D. Watson, of Graves county; Newton Frazier, of Shelby, and J. J. Johnson, of Lawrence; Col. Jack Chinn, of Mercer; Graham Vreeland, of Louisville; Harry G. Tandy, of Paducah, and Henry Hazelwood, of Lexington.

The testimony of Vaughan was not material. Jackson told of John L. Powers, brother of the defendant, instructing his military company to carry their pistols to Frankfort and to hand them to the police "muzzle end first," in the event they were interfered with by the officers of the law.

Senators Watson, Frazier and Johnson gave testimony as to the character of the mountain men assembled at Frankfort under the direction and by the assistance of Powers and others charged with him, and to the readiness and quickness with which State troops were gotten upon the scene and prevented search for the assassin. Senator Watson saw the armed men at the executive building immediately after the shooting, and Senator Johnson witnessed the efforts of Finley to crowd his "army" members into the House of Representatives.

* * *

Finley Directed Army.

Graham Vreeland, legislative correspondent in 1900 for the Courier-Journal, told of the rough character of the men in the "army," of their being directed and managed by Finley; of their threats against the life of Goebel and others, and of his own life being threatened by a member of the mob.

Harry G. Tandy told of the armed men in the legislative building at the time of the shooting, and of the remark made relative to the shooting by one of the Republicans quartered in the Executive building.

Col. Jack Chinn, who was with Goebel when the shooting took place, told of the information having been conveyed to himself and Goebel, in advance of the murder, that they would be killed, and gave Bill Dillon, now of Laurel county, a well-known Eastern Kentucky Republican, as the man who gave him the warning. He said Dillon begged him to get out of Frankfort a few days before the shooting took place.

The day was altogether a bad one for defandant. The jurors gave the closest attention to the direct and cross-examination, and every material Commonwealth witness strengthened his testimony on cross-examination.

Over night the defense found the original "confession" of Noaks and had him identify it as well as he could after the long lapse of time since its making. This witness remained over until this afternoon to give the defense attorneys ample time to have subpoena issued for him, as they indicated they would, but they did not do so, and he left for his home in Illinois. It is not true, as stated in dispatches to Cincinnati papers, that he was offered any money by any one not to testify on this trial.

In the court room to-day were Henry E. Youtsey and Jim Howard, convicts from the State penitentiary. Youtsey is a Commonwealth witness and will likely take the stand and testify upon the convening of court Saturday morning. The State expects to close with its testimony on Tuesday of next week. Col. E. T. Lillard, Judge J. H. Hazelrigg, ex-Congressman John Henry Wilson and others will be called to-morrow. Youtsey will likely occupy all the time of the court Saturday.

On Monday Wharton Golden will take the stand. His examination, direct and cross, will take up considerable time, and he may be the last witness for the State. Information that the Commonwealth will likely close early next week was given the defense attorneys this afternoon to enable them to get their witnesses here and not cause any unnecessary delay.

* * *

Many Shots Fired.

The witness next detailed disorders at the doorway of the House of Representatives, when the mountain men tried to force their way into the house. He said that about 100 shots were fired by the mountain men as their train pulled out of Frankfort. The witness heard some of the mountain crowd say they were State militiamen, but not under orders. He said that after the shooting the soldiers arrived at the Capitol grounds within ten minutes.

Harry G. Tandy, of Paducah, was the next witness. He was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot and helped pick Goebel up and carry him from the Capitol grounds. At one point he said: "At the time Goebel was shot I ran out of the Legislative building to him. As I passed out the front door I saw two men standing just inside with rifles. Outside I saw two men about the executive building and heard one of them say: 'Damn them, if they don't like this we can give them some more of it.'"

Tandy was not cross-examined by the defense.

The Commonwealth next called Harry Hazelwood, a lawyer of London, Laurel county. The defense objected to the testimony of this witness because James Sparks, the man regarding whom he testifies, is dead, he having recently been killed. The court overruled the objection, and Hazelwood testified that at London, on the Friday before Goebel was shot, he heard Sparks say that the excitement at Frankfort would end that day; that Goebel would be killed, and that Governor Taylor had a pardon ready for the man, the only thing necessary being the filling in of the name. He said that D. C. Edwards, now Congressman from the Eleventh district, and Presley Stillings were present, and possibly Miss Lucy White was also there.

Mr. Williams, for the State, here had Hazelwood identify a receipt given by James Sparks on January 20, 1900, to Caleb Powers for $125, and telegrams which passed between Powers and Sparks at about that time relative to a meeting and to getting men to go to Frankfort from Laurel and Clay. Hazelwood left the stand shortly after 5 o'clock, and court was adjourned for the day.

J. L. NEWMAN.

BLACKBURN GETS TWO BARRELS OF WHISKY

DOESN'T TOUCH IT, BUT NEEDS KENTUCKY ARTICLE FOR HIS FRIENDS.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago John B. Thompson shipped ex-Senator Joe Blackburn, who is chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, a barrel of seven-year-old Jordan. This week Colonel Thompson received a letter from "Old Joe" informing him of the safe arrival of the booze, and also stating that the Panama Congressional Committee from Washington was due there in a few days. The ex-Senator insisted that Colonel Thompson and Judge Hughes come down and sample the whisky with him, and the two gentlemen may go to Panama about the first of February and remain a month, as Mr. Blackburn states that the climate is the finest on earth.

In his reply yesterday Mr. Thompson informed Mr. Blackburn that the Congressional Committee had probably by this time come and gone and the Old Jordan had no doubt departed with them, so he immediately shipped him another barrel of the good old stuff. Senator Blackburn has not touched a drop of liquor in ten years, but he can let visiting Kentuckians to the Canal Zone wet their whistles with the best brand of liquor made in the Blue Grass State.

MAY HOLD HARGISES FOR FELTNER'S BOND

FORFEITURE ASKED AND CASE SET FOR HEARING ON DECEMBER 18.

Winchester, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Steps were taken to-day to declare forfeited the bond of F. B. Feltner and to collect it from his bondsmen, A. H. and James Hargis and B. F. French.

Felix Feltner, of Leslie county, was fined $3,000 and given two years at hard labor in the Clark county jail for contempt of court in spiriting away witnesses in the Marcum-Hargis damage suit. He paid his fine but did not serve his jail sentence and has gone to Oklahoma to live. His bondsmen will have to pay for the jail sentence at the rate of $2 per day, a total of nearly $1,500. The trial is set for December 18.

CLAIMS CHAMPIONSHIP ON TOBACCO YIELD.

New Castle, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Milton McManus, of Henry county, claims the championship of the State on the number of pounds of tobacco produced per acre this year. On two and one-half acres of measured land he grew 6,260 pounds, or 2,504 pounds per acre. He sold this tobacco at the State House in Louisville last week, and it "cleared" him $805,

TURNS WEAPON ON BYSTANDERS

Fatal Shooting In Governor Guild's Ante-room.

Paroled Maniac Shoots Three Labor Leaders.

Had Been Unable To Get Into Inner Office.

NURSED FANCIED GRIEVANCE.

Boston, Dec. 5.—An insane man walked into the ante-room of the executive chamber of the State House this afternoon, and, finding Gov. Guild's door closed, turned on three prominent labor leaders and fired three shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen, of Lynn, president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll, of Boston, secretary of the same board, and injuring with the muzzle of his revolver Arthur M. Huddell, of Boston, former president of the Central Labor Union of this city.

The insane man, who was John A. Steele, of Everett, and who was released on parole last month from the Danvers Insane Asylum, was overpowered by Private Secretary Charles S. Groves and Gen. J. H. Whitney, Chief of the State Police.

Gov. Guild was in his office, only a few feet away, and, rushing out, assisted in subduing Steele, then knelt by Cohen's side and subsequently directed the removal of the wounded men to the hospital.

* * *

Condition of Wounded.

Cohen was shot twice through the head and was in a critical condition at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-night. The third bullet struck Driscoll a glancing blow on the side of the forehead and, making a long wound over the head, rendered him unconscious. He recovered consciousness half an hour later. Huddell's wound, which was at first supposed to be an alarming one, was quickly dressed and will probably cause him little inconvenience.

The three labor leaders came to the State House to-day to meet the Governor by appointment. All three were standing beside a long table, conversing pleasantly, while at the farther end of the room Private Secretary Groves was dictating a letter. William Reed, the colored messenger of the department, was seated at his desk within a few feet of the labor men. Suddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway, and, without announcing his mission, walked by the doorkeeper and Messenger Reed and then glanced toward Gov. Guild's room, which was about twenty feet away. The door was closed. Steele turned around and, drawing a revolver, fired at Cohen, who was about six feet away. Cohen's back was turned and the bullet struck the back of his head, passed directly through and came out at the forehead. The wounded man turned, only to receive another bullet in the head. Cohen sank unconscious to the floor.

* * *

Turns On Driscoll.

Steele then fired at Driscoll, the bullet inflicting a severe scalp wound. Driscoll fell unconscious to the floor. Huddell, in attempting to close on the man, was struck on the cheek by the muzzle of the revolver and knocked down. But Steele made no attempt to fire again.

By this time Private Secretary Groves had leaped over a table and grappled with Steele, and almost at the same moment General Whitney came through the door and rushed to the assistance of Mr. Groves. Huddell jumped up and wrenched the revolver away while one of the messengers dashed into the Governor's office.

* * *

Governor To the Rescue.

The Governor instantly went into the lobby and helped General Whitney, Mr. Groves and Mr. Huddell push Steele to one of the sofas. Word was sent to the office of the State police in the basement and a force of officers quickly reached the scene and handcuffed Steele.

Physicians were called and after a hasty examination of Cohen and Driscoll, expressed the opinion that the former's wound would probably prove fatal, but that the wound on Driscoll's head would not be serious.

Several of the State officials said after the shooting that Steele was well known to the Board of Insanity, and that he had an illusion that he was not getting his rights, for which he held the Governor responsible.

JOHN MITCHELL ABLE TO LEAVE HOSPITAL.

La Salle, Ill., Dec. 5.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, left the hospital here to-day for his home at Spring Valley, Ill. He has almost entirely recovered from the operation for appendicitis on October 11. He will remain at his home for some time.

LIFELESS BODIES OF TWO LABORERS FOUND.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5.—Louis Hicks and Robert Morgan, both white, were found dead at the big furnace plant of the Tennessee Coal Company at Ensley early to-day and the indications are that they were overcome with gas. The two men were working on a boiler, and it is supposed that the gas explosion doors of the stoves adjoining the boiler were shifted by the wind and a large volume of the deadly gas overpowered the two men.

HARVESTER COMPANY CONVICTED IN KANSAS.

Topjeka, Kan., Dec. 5.—The jury in the case of the State against the International Harvester Company to-day rendered a verdict against the company on forty-two counts. The verdict charges the company with being a trust. The maximum penalty which may be imposed is $1,000 on each count.

KANSAS CITY MAY LOSE CONVENTION

BANK FAILURE MAY TURN TIDE WITH REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO'S DELEGATION RENEWS EFFORTS TO LAND PRIZE.

YERKES FAVORS WINDY CITY.

Washington, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The bank crash of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City may affect that town's chances for getting the Republican National Convention. There was talk to this effect among National Committeemen who are gathering here for the meeting to-morrow, the argument being that an enthusiastic convention could hardly be held in a city that had "just lost its pocketbook."

The Denver boomers are taking fresh heart from the situation. The Kansas City delegation claimed that the failure of the Bank of Commerce would have no influence upon the chances of that city in securing the convention. The checks which they offer are upon the First National Bank of Kansas City.

The formidable character of Kansas City's boom for the Republican national convention has started the friends of Chicago to renewed endeavor, and some of them are very hopeful to-night that the Lake City will yet secure the meeting. A large percentage of the committee feel that the convention should not go west of the Mississippi, and they seem to have centered upon Chicago as the most available point. A number of those who take this view held a conference this afternoon and reached the conclusion that a majority of the committee are really favorable to Chicago and that that city could secure the convention if it would definitely pledge a sufficient sum to pay expenses.

The only indication which Chicago has so far given that she would like to have the convention is a letter sent to Committeeman Lowden, of Illinois, and Chairman New, in which assurance is given that expenses will be met. This is not considered sufficiently definite, however, and at the meeting to-day the friends of Chicago put themselves in communication with representative business men and politicians in that city with a view to enthusing them to the point of procuring a subscription which will guarantee a sum of not less than $50,000 or more than $55,000. They were told in reply that the matter would be taken up where it had been left off, with a view to meeting the demands of the committeemen favorable to Chicago. Among those who attended the conference were Senators Dick, Crane, Carter and Hemenway, Representative Brownlow and Committeemen Lowden, Yerkes and Brooker.

LID GOES ON IN NEW YORK SUNDAY

THEATERS TO REMAIN CLOSED, MANAGERS HAVING DECIDED NOT TO APPEAL.

New York, Dec. 5.—At a special meeting of the Theatrical Managers' Association to-day it was decided that all theaters would remain closed on Sunday and that no test of Justice O'Gorman's construction of the Sabbath entertainment law was to be made. Earlier in the day Police Commissioner Bingham announced that in every other respect next Sunday would be the "tightest" in New York's history.

Gen. Bingham announced that the prohibition against Sunday theatrical performances and the strict enforcement of the excise law were part of his programme. He said further that there would be no racing at the six-day bicycle contest which is announced to begin at Madison Square Garden next Sunday night.

TWO CONVICTS SET FREE BY GOVERNOR

LIFE-TERM PRISONER PARDONED AFTER SERVING FIVE YEARS.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Beckham to-day granted a pardon to Aaron Dorsey, who was sent up from Louisville in April, 1905, for manslaughter. Dorsey was tried for the killing of his stepfather, Moses Meaux, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. His petition for a pardon was signed by Judge Joseph Pryor, the Commonwealth's Attorney, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney and a large number of leading citizens of Louisville, and was accompanied by affidavits of Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. Meaux, widow of the man killed.

It was shown by the affidavits of the two women that Meaux entered the home of Dorsey and committed an assault on Mrs. Dorsey while she was in a delicate condition, and that when Dorsey heard of the assault he encountered Meaux and killed him.

A pardon was also granted to Russell Hall, a life-term convict from Fleming county, who was sent up in September, 1902. Hall's petition for a pardon was signed by the trial Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, ten of the jurors who convicted him and by the county officials of Fleming county.

TREATED WITH BRUSQUENESS

Mayor Malone Incensed At Speaker Cannon.

Impatient Hearing Given Waterways Delegation.

Reception By Fairbanks In Sharp Contrast.

VICE PRESIDENT AFFABLE.

Washington, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Mayor J. H. Malone, of Memphis, headed a delegation which left the office of the Speaker of the House this afternoon highly incensed. The members of the delegation say that the Speaker did not treat them with courtesy and it was as much as they could do to restrain themselves from leaving his presence.

At the deep waterways convention in Memphis a committee consisting of a number of Tennesseeans, Missourians and delegates from other States was appointed to present to the Speaker of the House a set of resolutions on a fourteen-foot Mississippi river channel. The committee entered the Speaker's room and Mayor Malone found the Speaker so impatient to have the ceremonies over that he was barely able to conclude the resolutions. The Speaker gave the delegation very little encouragement in a very brief reply.

* * *

Presented to Fairbanks.

The committee called on Vice President Fairbanks prior to visiting the Speaker. The memorial presented was the one adopted by the Memphis convention praying the support of Congress to the project for a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through the Atlantic coast States, and recommending an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for harbors and waterways improvement, as proposed by the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

In receiving the memorial the Vice President said he would take great pleasure in presenting it to the Senate and in referring it to the proper committee at the earliest possible moment.

"Speaking for myself personally," the Vice President said, "I want to say that the movement for the improvement of our great navigable waterways has my heartiest and most ardent support and good will. I am not a recent convert to this general proposition. For a good many years in Indiana we have been advocating and urging more liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river and all of its navigable affluents.

* * *

Regrets He Has No Vote.

"I think among the questions which engage the attention of the people today there is not one of greater importance than this. It affects forty millions of people represented by you; in fact, it affects every citizen of the republic.

"The importance of the subject has been overlooked. I think we have not taken it up early enough. I do not see how there can be any opposition to such a movement as this. I do not understand where it can come from. It is so wide in its beneficent scope. I only regret that I do not have a vote upon the proposition. But in the event there is a tie it would be improper for me to say what I would do—but I do not think you would need to memorialize me as to what I should do." (Laughter and applause.)

Speaker Cannon greeted the committee cordially and at once went to the point by asking whether the memorial recommended a bond issue for the proposed expense. Mr. Malone, of the committee, replied that while some of the delegates to the convention expected such a recommendation to be made, it had been omitted.

* * *

The Speaker's Attitude.

"I wanted to see," said the Speaker, "if you had specialized. I was under the impression that a resolution was adopted that looked toward the improvement in a business-like way of the waterways of the United States, and if there was any specification then it was that the waterways should join the unsalted seas with the Gulf of Mexico, which by inference, if not by construction, was indicated as the probably most important thing to be done. I had an invitation to be of the movement that started out at Keokuk and ended at Memphis or Vicksburg. I was busy then. One year in four a poor devil of a member of Congress, if he faces his people after being in Washington, has got to run something of personal errands. I was quite busy during the vacation in looking after the bread and butter problem.

"I did not go to your convention because as a member of Congress I felt that it was up to me as one member to have my part in the doing. I would hesitate long—and that is the reason I asked you the question—to vote to issue a thousand million, or five hundred million, or one hundred million, or five millions of dollars of the securities of the Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I am not sure that the sober second thought of the country would approve it, and I am

Kid Gloves

For Christmas.

63c For 2-clasp German Lambskin Gloves, in the usual dollar qualities; all sizes in black and all street shades.

$1.00 For 1-clasp Mocha Gloves, in brown, gray and black; all sizes.

$1.25 For real P. K. Gloves of the finest French kid, in mode shades, with clasps; worth $1.50.

$2.98 For 16-button Real French Kid Gloves, in black only. This grade is fully worth $3.75.

ADVANCE PATRICIAN STYLES NOW READY

Patrician Exhibit

Perfect comfort for the feet and charm for the eye live in every one of the many new models of

Patrician Shoes

Cost $3.50 and $4.00.

John & Lewis Co.
(Incorporated)

glad you left it out of your recommendation.

* * *

On the Right Line.

"This country's appropriations, including the permanent appropriations for the public service, are over 900,000,000 of dollars for the current year; and, gentlemen, the expenditures will be within the revenues and something left. We have already $240,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury, quite enough to pay for a vigorous prosecution of all things that are being prosecuted in the way of work, and quite enough to get ready just as fast as possible with surveys, plans and estimates. Now then, any Representative who is accountable to his people would, in my judgment, be an ass to rush in and vote $500,000,000 or a thousand millions of bonds when we could not get ready in two years to spend 5 per cent. of it. We have got to leave something for the next Congress to do, gentlemen. (Laughter and applause).

"I believe a great development will go hot-foot along that line. I think you are on the right line looking to this matter of waterways; but hold fast to your resolutions, one or two things, that are practical; finish them up, and they will speak for themselves and make others easier. That is what we have got to do in this matter. In the course of time, if my constituents shall continue to give me their confidence, I keeping my life and moving along as I know you and every man here would desire that I move, my voice and my vote shall be along the lines I have given, which seem to me to be sensible."

J. J. HILL DELIVERS A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

Arouses Enthusiasm Among Delegates To Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A notable feature of the Rivers and Harbors Congress convention now in session in this city was the address delivered to-day by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, who was introduced to the congress as a "wizard of transportation and one of the greatest railroad builders in the world."

Mr. Hill created great enthusiasm among the 2,500 delegates by declaring that the railroads of the country would support cordially any proper plan for the development of the legitimate waterways of the United States. He produced figures to show that the traffic of the country had become so great and was increasing so tremendously that it was beyond the physical power of the railroads to handle it. He made a most important and significant statement of the attitude of railroad men toward legislation which has been directed against rail carriers in America and declared all the railroads asked was permission to conduct their business in a proper way under fair regulations and fair laws.

* * *

Notable Addresses.

Notable addresses also were delivered to the congress by Governors of States and by other men prominently identified with the political and commercial life of the nation. Among those present to-day at the sessions of the convention were scores of members of Congress, upon whom it is the desire of the convention that its ideas be particularly impressed. The convention will conclude its work to-morrow by the adoption of a series of resolutions incorporating its idea that a comprehensive national scheme for the improvement of the internal waterways of the country should be crystallized into law.

HOW ENGLAND GUARDS GOLD.

[Tit-Bits.]

The precautions which are taken to guard gold dispatched from the mines of Australia, America or South Africa to the Bank of England—which for years past has acted as the distributing agency for all purchasers in England—are simple, yet thoroughly safe. Everything is done quietly, although in no way secretly, and without the slightest fuss. Detectives watch the shipment of the gold, and also the unloading at the docks, but the idea that two or three of them take it in turns to watch the precious cargo during the voyage is an erroneous one.

In rough bars, ranging usually between 200 ounces and 1,000 ounces, the gold is packed in strong bullion boxes, which have the appearance of solid blocks of wood bound with iron, placed in the strong room, which every vessel of importance possesses, and which is usually under the saloon, fully insured, and sent across the sea unattended. The man who is responsible for the gold while it is on the vessel is the captain, who signs for the same and holds the key to the specie room. It is a stringent rule, however, that the captain must not visit the room except in the presence of a witness.

There is also another rule rigidly enforced. When the vessel reaches the docks the gold must not be unloaded unless it can be taken direct to the Bank of England. Suppose, for instance, a ship with bullion on board arrives at Tilbury docks on Saturday night. The vessel would be considered en voyage until the Monday morning, and no leave would be granted. The captain sleeps on board as long as the specie is there, and the same strict watch is kept as if on the ocean. If the Monday was a bank holiday it would be just the same, the gold being landed on Tuesday morning.

The London office of the company to which the vessel belongs having been duly informed of the arrival of the vessel at the docks, a clerk is sent, whose duty it is to be present whenever gold comes in. Two or three detectives are also at hand—in all about half a dozen officials. The boxes are counted as they are brought from the strong room, packed on trolleys, and, closely guarded, are hurried away to the bullion trucks in waiting, to be conveyed to the station.

A bullion truck is about fourteen feet long, lined with iron, and looks very much like a miniature barge on wheels. It is about three feet high, has double locks, and is always placed between the engine and the guard's van, so that both the guardian of the train and the custodian of the engine may keep an eye on it. Such a truck costs anywhere between £150 and £200 ($1,000) to build.

After the gold is entrained the clerk sends a telegram to the head office, informing the owners what time the train left the station, and the hour it may be expected to arrive in London, where a van is ready to receive it. The gates of the Lockbury entrance to the bank welcome all such deposits of gold and silver, which are handled very much always for a time in the wonderful vaults below. Several iron barricades have to be passed and many questions put by the gorgeously attired beadles before the van with its treasure comes to a standstill at the entrance to the vaults.

TRAINING OF DIVERS.

The admiralty trains divers, and every British warship carries at least one representative of the craft and frequently more. There are training schools at Portsmouth, Devonport and Sheerness.

One of the difficulties with which ers have to contend is probably not realized by a landsman, namely, that the greater the depth the greater is the pressure of water on the man's body and the greater the labor and exhaustion of working. The naval authorities limit their men to a depth of 120 feet. The greatest depth to which a man has descended is said by Siebe to have been 204 feet, and the pressure at that depth was extraordinary, namely, eighty-eight and one-half pounds to the square inch. One wonders how any human being could stand it. Twelve fathoms, or about seventy feet, would be enough for most men. The ears and nose would probably begin to bleed and the pressure on the head would be very serious. A practical diver can, of course, descend much deeper without such unpleasant sensations.

His dress costs more than a hundred pounds; it is of tanned twill and rubber and made in one piece, with a big opening at the neck. The helmet is of copper and screws on to the shoulders so tightly that the water cannot penetrate the joint. Air is pumped down to him by a pipe made of canvas, and rubber and outlet valves, which only open outwardly, are placed at convenient places to permit the vitiated air to escape. These valves are extremely important, as by them the diver can regulate his supply of air.

In addition to this pipe the diver has a lifeline enabling him to communicate with his assistants above water. This was formerly done by a series of concerted tugs or jerks on the line, but the method is being superseded as a means of communication by the telephone, the wires being conveyed by the lifeline. He therefore touches the button and talks as if he were in the city.

Another great improvement is the use of the electric lamp, though in some West Indian waters a diver can see clearly for some distance. In other waters again the darkness is intense twenty or thirty feet down. The weight of the dress is extraordinary and is necessary to enable the diver to maintain his stability. His helmet weighs considerably over a quarter of a hundred weight, and his boots, taken together, about as much, while if these be not sufficient he claps lead upon his shoulders.

BEES IN COLD STORAGE.

[Indianapolis Special to the New York World.]

The Indiana bees recently shipped to the Philippine Islands by the Bureau of Entomology at Washington for the purpose of fertilizing clover in that country were packed in small refrigerator baskets and placed in cold storage as soon as caught. They will be kept in cold storage until they arrive in the Philippines. Thus they were put to sleep in Indiana and will wake up in Manila. If they don't fertilize the common red clover which the Government is introducing into these islands they may arouse the barefooted Filipino boy if they retain their Hoosier habits.

These are not the ordinary honey bees, but Indiana bumble bees, which are tough specimens of their class.

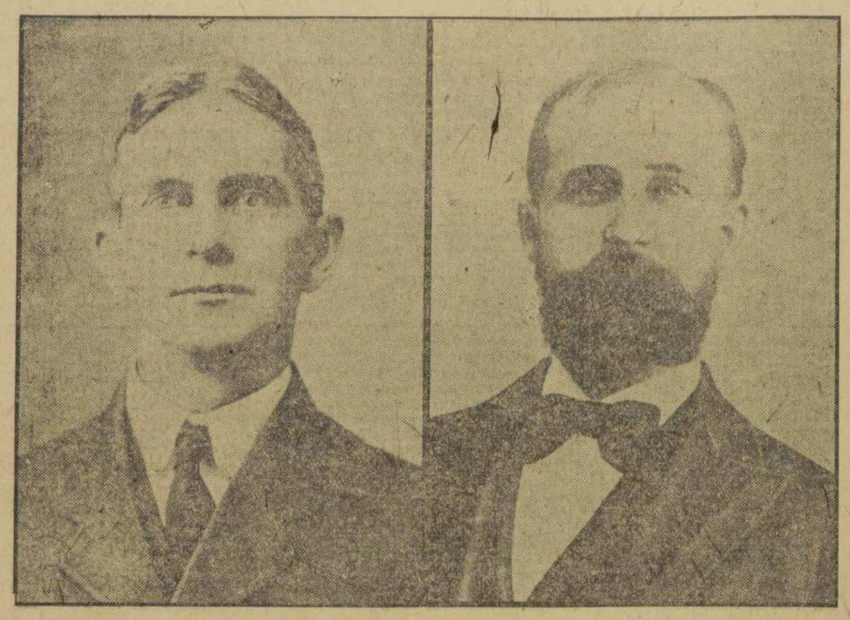
The digestive impulse is the life of the stomach. If this is weakened, crippled by abuse—eating improper food—the rest of the body suffers also.

The body and brain are nourished through the digestive impulse. Food is called for and, if proper in quality and quantity, the tissues are repaired as fast as mental and physical activity break them down. This is life.

Grape-Nuts food not only meets the requirements of tissue-repair, but is a powerful source of vital energy. It contains the vital phosphates stored up in wheat and barley by nature.

A food expert prepared this food so you can get these vital elements without bother, cooking or other effort than simple eating it. Eaten slowly, with cream, it is delicious and satisfies the "digestive impulse." It also quietly, systematically builds up brain and nerve. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE NEXT HOUSE



LT. COL. E. W. LILLIARD, OF DANVILLE. W. J. GOOCH, OF FRANKLIN.

BY DOUBLING TAX ON BEER

Acheson Would Pay For River Improvement.

Democrats Organize Congressional Committee.

Good Assignments For Kentucky Representatives.

SHERLEY ON WAYS AND MEANS

Washington, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—To make the brewers of the United States pay for the deepening of the rivers and harbors of the country is the plan of Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania. He also believes the transfer of liquor from one State to another should be prohibited, that it should be consumed only in the State where manufactured. To accomplish these ends he to-day introduced two measures, the one increasing the tax on beer from $1 to $2 a barrel, and the other making unlawful the shipment of liquor out of a State.

Mr. Acheson lives at Washington, Pa., a prohibition town where liquor, he says, is always obtainable by the jug, and he wants to break up this trade. With reference to the river and harbor fund, Mr. Acheson explains that breweries are making something like 30 per cent of profits and can stand the additional tax. Last year there were consumed 52,000,000 barrels of beer, consumption is constantly on the increase and the additional tax will be, he believes, more than enough to improve within a few years every river and harbor in the country. In several whereases Mr. Acheson recites the restrictions imposed upon the commerce of the country by the lack of inadequate transportation facilities, the advantage of the improvement of our waterways, and the need of a permanent investment of $50,000,000 annually to remedy conditions, closing with the resolve that the tax on beer be doubled and set aside by the Secretary of the Treasury for the improvement of the waterways.

* * *

Democratic Congressional Committee.

Following the suggestion of the minority leader last night that the Democrats at once begin to organize for the Congressional end of the Democratic National campaign, there were meetings held by the State delegations this morning and men selected to go on the Democratic Congressional Committee. With few exceptions most of the old members were retained, so there will be comparatively few changes in the make-up of the committee. A new chairman and secretary are to be selected and this will be done by the full committee as soon as organized. In the Kentucky delegation, Representative Johnson, of the Fourth district, was named. Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, will represent his State on the committee; Representative Burnett will represent Alabama; Representative Bowers, Mississippi, and Representative Dixon, Indiana. Representative Griggs, of Georgia, has not yet determined whether he will be a candidate for re-election to the chairmanship. Representative Sulzer, of New York, is also being mentioned for the chairmanship.

* * *

Sentences Commuted.

The sentence of death which was to have been carried out to-morrow in the cases of Harle, Mason and Richardson has been commuted by the Mexican Government to imprisonment for twenty years. Representative Craig, of Alabama, who has been interesting himself in the case of Harle, received this information from the State Department to-day. The three Americans were convicted of murdering a kinsman of Mason in order to obtain his life insurance.

* * *

Kentuckians Ask Assignments.

Representative James, of the First Kentucky District, representing the six other Democratic members of the Kentucky delegation, to-day called upon Representative Williams, the Democratic leader, and requested him to recommend to the Speaker the assignment of the members to the following committees: Representative Sherley, Ways and Means; Representative Stanley, Agriculture; Representative Rhinock, Foreign Affairs; Representative Johnson, District of Columbia; Representative Kimball, Public Buildings and Grounds; Representative Helm, Insular Affairs. Representative James himself has already been well taken care of by his appointment to the Banking and Currency Committee, an important assignment, owing to the financial situation. As heretofore stated, Mr. Sherley and Mr. Stanley are expected to be appointed to the committees to which they are applying. No decision has been reached on any of the other cases.

* * *

Appoints a Third-Termer.

The President to-day appointed G. B. Deans, Marshal, and W. H. Ambrecht, District Attorney of the Southern District of Alabama. The appointments were made upon the recommendation of the President's referees, Charles H. Scott and J. O. Thompson. They show that the President is giving his referees throughout the South absolute control of the Federal patronage. The appointments are regarded as specially significant, inasmuch as Mr. Scott is the State's National Committeeman, and for the renomination of the President for a third term. As is the case with all Southern Republican politicians and office-holders, the Alabama men are for Roosevelt, Taft, Corte'you or any man the President is now for or will change to.

* * *

Bad Printing Discovered.

Practically the entire edition prepared by the Government Printing Office comprising the eulogies delivered in Congress on the late Senator Bate, of Tennessee, will have to be called in owing to bad typographical and some grammatical errors, while many of the pages are badly peppered with wrong font letters.

The first edition of the eulogies consisted of 8,642 copies of 177 pages, printed on expensive paper at a cost of about $3,000. Under the rules prevailing in the Government Printing Office the amount of damage will have to be made good by the employes responsible for errors.

* * *

More Pay For Storekeepers.

Representative Langley, of Kentucky, who called upon the President to-day, says that he will press a bill in Congress going to the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue the direction of putting into the civil service such storekeepers and gaugers not now classified as deemed prudent. The bill will also provide that the minimum salary of these employes shall be $3 per day instead of $2 per day, as at present. Mr. Langley considers that the storekeepers and gaugers getting less than $500 a year are greatly underpaid and not properly treated.

* * *

Presented With Handsome Cane.

John P. Martin, of St. Louis, the Sergeant-at-Arms of every Democratic National Convention for years past, was this morning presented by the Executive Committee of the Memphis Waterways Convention with a fine gold-headed cane for his services at the Memphis convention. Col. Martin is here to attend the National Committee meeting next week and will open headquarters at the Arlington Monday.

* * *

Minor Washington Matters.

Reports to the effect that general dismissals and reductions in the offices of the Southern railroad in this and other cities will take place commencing to-morrow are denied by Auditor Hays here. The cases are almost entirely confined to those whose employment has been made necessary for several months past by reason of the great amount of information desired by State Legislatures on the business affairs of the Southern.

* * *

The four Republican members of the Kentucky delegation have deputized the Tenth district member, Mr. Langley, to draw up a bill which will place upon a pensionable status the Kentucky organizations which served under Federal commanders, but were never regularly mustered into the service. There were originally about 7,000 of them; probably about one-tenth survive.

* * *

A report transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day shows that the Surveyors of Customs received compensation as follows last year: Louisville, $5,000; Paducah, $516; Nashville, $2,106; Chattanooga, $788; Knoxville, $476; Memphis, $2,847; Mobile, $3,079; Evansville, $2,619.

* * *

A fellow Senator remarked to Senator Jeff Davis to-day that it had been a long time since he had heard a good old-fashioned Arkansas speech.

"You'll hear one Wednesday," laconically observed the Senator.

* * *

President Roosevelt entertained at a luncheon yesterday Gov. Cummins, of Iowa; Gov. Comer, of Alabama; former Gov. Pardee, of California; Harry S. New, acting chairman of the National Republican Committee; Marshall Bullitt, of Kentucky; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Dr. Rixey and Clyde and Harley Metcalfe, of Mississippi.

* * *

T. M. Blodgett, chairman of the Georgia Republican League, is here to-night to mingle with the Republican politicians. He announces that Georgia will send to the national convention a delegation of the State's twenty-six votes instructed for Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, for the presidency. Blodgett is a brother of the Atlanta postmaster, and a prominent factor in Georgia Republican politics.

Banks Make Good Showing.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5.—The local bank statements make a splendid showing. The individual deposits are greater than they were a year ago, and the deposits generally are greater. Some little decline is noted in the deposits from other banks, due to the fact that the country banks are keeping their deposits at home. Clearing-house certificates are being retired.

The tonic that has always given satisfaction in curing cases of malaria—Wintersmith's.

NOT BLUFFED BY WARNINGS

Delivers Crop In Spite of Peaceful Army.

Louis Kenny Declines To Be Told What To Do.

Augusta In Hands of Association Growers.

LIVELY TRADING IN PADUCAH.

Augusta, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Defying a so-called peaceful army of association tobacco growers who had notified him not to sell his tobacco, Louis Kenny to-day came to town with the crop which he had sold to W. S. Henderson & Co. He found the streets lined with farmers, but no demonstration was made. Henderson & Co. refused to accept the tobacco, having been waited upon previously by the association members, and Kenny then started for Ripley, O., determined to sell the tobacco.

Augusta woke up this morning to find the town full of men. It was rumored that they would come to prevent the delivery of the crop sold by Kenny to Henderson & Co. The crowd called on Henderson and asked him not to receive the tobacco. He said he would not receive it and telephoned Kenny not to come to town. Kenny had no intention of giving in, however, and drove up later in the morning with his crop. When last seen he was crossing the river for Ripley and said he would sell over on that side.

GOLD OFFERED.

Italian Regie Buying Loose Stock With Cash.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Tobacco trading started with a rush in this county the first of this week, but the cold weather stopped deliveries until to-day. Deliveries in the district to date have been approximately: Paducah, 300,000 pounds; Mayfield, 325,000 pounds; Fulton, 200,000; Paris, Tenn., 100,000 pounds; Murray, 100,000 pounds; Martin, Tenn., 150,000 pounds.

The Italian Regie took about 130,000 pounds of the Paducah deliveries and 275,000 pounds at Mayfield. Practically all the other deliveries were to this company, the only one offering gold. The price averaged $9.50.

* * *

Gold For Loose Stock.

Buying now going on cuts little figure with the market level, because neither the Regies nor the American Snuff Company are active in the market, but are offering gold for whatever loose stock is thrown on the market. The American Snuff Company is refraining from importing gold for fear association men will construe the action as inimical to the association, an attitude it tries to avoid in the dark tobacco section. Some growers regard the attitude of the buyers with suspicion.

Association growers secure loans through the warehousemen, who obtain accommodations from the banks on warehouse receipts. It is as difficult to secure loans on anything, and to a planter who needs money and has plenty of tobacco the gold offered by the buyers would be tempting. It is believed that if the financial situation clears the Italian Regies will take the field again after tobacco, but if the present condition continues the buyers may sit still and see how long the association can hold out.

Selling On the Sly.

Owingsville, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Several farmers from here have been hauling their tobacco on the sly to A. R. Robertson, of Bethel, this county, and receiving nine and ten cents a pound. Robertson has been warned not to buy any more tobacco.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Sure Sign.

"Johnny, who won the football game?"

"I dunno."

"What was the score when you left?"

"I warn't there."

"Hello, son! Has that cruel girl thrown you over again?"

RE-ELECT FRYE

Maine Senator President Pro Tem of Senate.

SHORT SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT RECENT BOND ISSUE GO OVER.

GOOD WISHES FOR OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Senate was in session to-day for an hour and a half, adjourning at 1:30 o'clock until Monday.

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, was elected president pro tem of the Senate, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, being given a complimentary vote for that honor by his Democratic colleagues.

The resolutions of Senators Clay and Culberson, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the recent bond issues by the Government, were allowed to go over until next Monday, when they will probably be the basis of some debate.

Most of the session was taken up by the introduction of bills. The House was in session only ten minutes and transacted no business beyond agreeing to make response to the greetings of the new State of Oklahoma. The House also adjourned until Monday.

* * *

Rhinock Sworn In.

Representative Rhinock, of Kentucky, and Delegate Jonah K. Kalanianaole, of Hawaii, were sworn in as members of the House.

The House adopted a resolution in response to the message received on Tuesday from the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma. The resolution was as follows:

"The House of Representatives acknowledges the greetings of the State of Oklahoma and requests the Speaker to send her good wishes for her future progress and greatness."

The resolution was received by the House with applause.

Representative Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, introduced in the House a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information concerning the resources of all the National banks of the country.

* * *

Prohibition Bill Introduced.

A bill providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia was introduced by Representative Lamb, of Virginia.

Mr. Cale, Delegate from Alaska, offered a bill conferring upon Alaska a territorial form of government.

Representative Kipp, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill making National bank notes legal tender.

A bill prohibiting railroad companies from charging a greater rate for the transportation of freight over short distances than is charged for longer distances for the same commodities and the same class of freight in the same quantities, was introduced by Representative Hardy, of Texas.

Representative William N. Kitchen, of North Carolina, introduced a bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, raw and manufactured.

EXTENDS ORIGINAL ORDER.

President Requires Harder Riding Test For Officers.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The War Department to-day published a general order issued by the President greatly extending its original order relative to riding tests of officers of the army. The President now requires every field officer to make a daily practice march of not less than thirty miles for three days in succession each year. All officers are also required to accompany their commands on the monthly practice marches.

The advanced stand taken by the President in the matter of physically testing the condition of officers of the army, in the place of strong pressure from commercial bodies throughout the country in favor of the retention in service of engineers and other staff officers, who though perfectly competent to discharge their ordinary duties, would probably be unable to respond to the demands of active campaign service, has filled with apprehension a number of the senior officers of grades between Captain and Colonel inclusive. Because the President in his original letter directed the riding test referred only to line officers, it was in some quarters believed that he might be willing to waive the application of such a test to staff officers whose duties in time of peace do not carry them into the field.

* * *

Even Severer Test.

In his message to Congress just delivered the President indicated, however, a contrary purpose, and the order published to-day exceeds in severity the test originally proposed, and will probably be the means of causing the summary retirement from the army of a considerable number of officers.

It is said at the War Department that the tests recently conducted were not altogether satisfactory to the department because of the lack of uniformity in the methods adopted by the different department commanders in conducting the rides. In some cases automobiles were used to pace makers, in others the officers were allowed to ride alone and at their own convenience as to the time and place. Some tests were made over smooth beach roads, and others over rough and hilly country, so altogether the individual officers fared very differently according to the place where the test was held.

GALVIN APPOINTED.

President Sends Name To Senate For Confirmation.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

To be Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth district of Kentucky, Maurice L. Galvin.

To be United States Attorney, William H. Armbrecht, Southern district of Alabama.

To be United States Marshal, Gilbert B. Deans, Southern district of Alabama.

WOMEN AS COUNCILLORS.

[London Telegraph.]

On the first occasion of which ladies have been eligible to sit as Municipal Councillors their success at the polls has hardly been as pronounced as some of those who have worked so hard to secure them the right were inclined to anticipate. Still, when it is considered that only spinsters or widows could stand and that in several instances boroughs were served by well-tried and fully-trusted members of long standing, there is perhaps no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied.

Notable among those who have been returned is Miss Dove, who headed the poll at High Wycombe. She is an advanced educationalist, who for some years past has been head mistress of Wycombe Abbey School, with about 200 young ladies in residence under her care.

Another striking success is that of Miss Merivale, at Oxford. She is a daughter of the late Dean Merivale, the historian, and her candidature enjoyed the support of many leading members of the university. She will take her seat as an Independent, and education is a strong point with her. This, too, figured prominently in the campaign of Miss Sutton, who was returned unopposed as Reading Mrs. Woodward, at Bewdley, was also spared the troubles of any contest, as was Mrs. Garrett Anderson, at Aldeburgh. In Scotland, the ladies were less successful. Four came forward, and none have been returned. It is significant that Lady Steel was rejected at Edinburgh, for she has been among the most militant of the suffragists, even to "passive resistance" as to paying her rates and taxes, and the rebuke may be taken to heart by those who think noisy methods are approved by the majority of their sisters.

MAINE MAN IN TURKISH NAVY.

[Kennebec Journal.]

The Turkish navy does not rank very high among the navies of the world, being just a little stronger than that of Switzerland, but it is interesting to note that a Maine man has just been named as its commander. The new Admiral, Ramsford D. Buckham, was born down in Bucksport, the picturesque old town on the Penobscot, which has sent out so many good sailors during the last century.

He is only forty-two years of age, and his early training was in the American merchant marine. Later he became trial captain for the American war vessels built for the Cramps, and in this capacity he commanded a vessel built at Philadelphia for the Turkish Government. He took the new vessel to Constantinople, and while there the Sultan offered him the position of naval adviser of the Turkish navy, and from that position he has risen in a few years to be the highest officer in the Turkish service. The story is told that two years ago on July 4 this patriotic son of Bucksport made the entire Turkish fleet celebrate the great American day of independence. He organized games and competitions, had his band play patriotic American airs, delivered a Fourth of July oration to his sailors, and set off fireworks in the evening. Instead of a reprimand this brought praise from the Sultan, who respected his patriotic sentiments and admired his spirit of independence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

[Washington Special to Boston Herald.]

Once every month Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds presents his signature to President Roosevelt. It is no ordinary signature, either, not only because the Reynolds autograph is a most wonderful piece of work, but because it is worth exactly $4,166.66.

This is the President's monthly salary, which is drawn to his order in the form of a Treasury warrant. Once the Treasury made a mistake in making out the salary of the President, when Grover Cleveland was in the White House. Through an error, the warrant one month was made out for one cent less than it should have been. When the error was checked up, the department very formally sent Mr. Cleveland a warrant for one cent, the smallest Treasury warrant ever drawn. That warrant has never been presented for payment, and it is said that it now hangs framed in Mr. Cleveland's library.

UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES.

[Washington Herald.]

According to the advance sheets from the office of the Director of the Census concerning the "blue book," which contains the names of all the Government employes, there are 23,947 such workers in the District of Columbia, and of this number 8,861 are accredited to the District.

New York is second on the list, 2,328 residents of that State holding places in Washington; Maryland is third with 2,192, while Arizona is last, with but 19.

To all these employes in Washington there is disbursed anually the sum of $31,541,225 annually in salaries, making the average $1,093.

The employes in Washington are apportioned as follows:

	Number of employes.	Amount disbursed.
Executive office	43	$ 68,740
Department of State	164	235,000
Treasury Department	6,996	7,295,345
War Department	2,152	2,439,671
Department of Justice	451	778,098
Post-office Department	1,452	1,677,303
Navy Department	684	800,529
Department of Interior	4,769	5,304,599
Department of Agriculture	2,356	2,690,958
Department of Commerce and Labor	1,572	2,005,020
Interstate Commerce Commission	280	418,030
Civil Service Commission	180	229,019
Government Printing office	3,599	3,679,406
Smithsonian Institution	308	308,804
Isthmian Canal Commission	103	150,940
State, War and Navy Building	197	110,160
Government of the District of Columbia	3,638	3,371,761
Total	28,947	$31,541,225

Of the total of 306,000 persons employed in the Federal service, the Official Register shows more than 125,000 employed in the various departments and bureaus outside of the postal service, and the diversity of their classification is surprising, running the gamut of alphobetical classification from car conductors to oakum spinners and stablemers, and from dog corral bosses to bobbin winders.

If We Only Could.

"We don't all want to get rich quick."

"Go 'way."

"Fact. Plenty of us would be satisfied to acquire wealth gradually."

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

APENTA

HUNGARIAN NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

$10—"The Little Colonel"—$10

Chance for THE LOUISVILLE TIMES' Youthful Readers To Earn Christmas Money.

Take the letters that make up the title, "The Little Colonel," Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston's story, the first installment of which appeared in Saturday's Times, and see how many words you can make out of them. The sender of the largest list of words found in the dictionary will receive $5, the second largest $3, and the third largest $2. Proper names are excluded.

Send letters to The Little Colonel Contest Editor, care of The Times, Louisville, Ky.

CONTEST CLOSES DECEMBER 14, 6 P. M.

REVISED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Of COURIER-JOURNAL and TIMES.

Telephone service with the Courier-Journal and Times can now be had as follows:

	Home.	Cumberland
Courier-Journal Counting Room Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	1340	Main 1340
Courier-Journal Reporters' Room Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Courier-Journal Managing Editor Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Times Reporters' Room	121	Main 4580
Times Reporters' Room Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	4613	Main 4581
Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	6683	Main 121
Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman Room 210, Paul Jones Building.		Main 880
Times Counting Room Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	5590	Main 4540
Circulation Department—Both Papers Room 213, Paul Jones Building.	5081	Main 4560
Circulation Department—Both Papers Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	8222	Main 4550
Mailing Department—Both Papers Courier-Journal Building, Basement.	240	Main 269

M-O-N-E-Y

FOR GIFTS, FOR PLEASURE, FOR NECESSITIES.

What greater necessity do these wintry days bring to mind than COAL—COAL—COAL?—the best of which is

"CAMDEN" High-Grade Pittsburg Coa

Ignites Quickly Burns Brilliantly Lasts Long

CAMDEN COAL CO.

(Incorporated)

Both Phones 585.

Main Office
452 W. Jefferson.

W. C. Williams,
Pres. and Treas.

(Upon request Christmas cards will accompany gifts of Christmas coal.)

Get-Rich-Quick

Wallingford said:

"It always helps some to remember that in this big United States people have been saving up money for years, just waiting for me to come and get it."

Which led to this reflection:

"I've never taken a fall out of the insurance game, and it sounds good. Ten cents seems like a piker game, but when we've got 250,000 members, that trifling ante amounts to $25,000 a month."

The conclusion is a live-wire story of credulous savers and an unscrupulous spender; it is the second story in MR. GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER'S *Get-Rich-Quick* series; it is called

Profitable Benevolence

and it appears in the Christmas Number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

52 pages, of all newsdealers, at five cents the copy; $1.50 the year by mail.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penna.

PINNED TO TRACK

Boy Watches Freight Train Roll Toward Him.

ERNEST SWIGERT CATCHES HIS FOOT IN SWITCH.

REPUBLICANS WIN POINT IN ELECTION CONTESTS.

NEWS NOTES OF LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Ernest Swigert, a boy thirteen years old, caught his foot in a switch on the Louisville Southern track while a freight train bore down upon him. He had no alternative but to helplessly await his fate. The toes of one foot were cut off and both feet were badly mangled by the wheels of the train.

The boy, who is the son of Charles Swigert, of 1042 James street, was returning from school this afternoon when, in crossing the railroad track near his home, his foot became fastened in a switch. Before he could extricate it a freight train came backing down the track, and his mother, who, from the doorway of her home, saw him standing on the track and not knowing his predicament, shouted to him to get out of the way of the train. The boy seemed paralyzed with fear and made no sound, but stood silently until the car struck him. After the train had passed by he was picked up and hurriedly taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where the doctors expressed hope that both of his feet will be saved.

* * *

Republicans Win.

Judge Parker, in the Circuit Court, to-day overruled the special demurrer of the Democrats in the contest filed by the Republicans for the city offices. The Democrats in the special demurrer argued that the contests for members of the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen and Education should be tried by the boards themselves and not in the Circuit Court. The Republicans held that the contests should be tried in the Circuit Court, where the seats of the majority of these boards were contested. J. R. Morton, for the Democrats, argued that each person whose seat was contested would be sworn in and was elected prima facie to the seat, and that he would be competent to sit in any case except the contest in his own case.

Judge Parker said that he could not see a distinction between having all seats contested or having a majority only contested. The whole boards were contested in the Louisville election and in this case only a majority of the seats are under contest, and the contention that the minority not being up for contest should cause a different rule to apply was not upheld.

The Democrats then questioned the right of the Republicans to file an amended petition in these cases and asked that the motion of the Republicans to amend be dismissed. Judge Parker, however, decided that the statutes provide that no new grounds were to be presented by the amendment, but held that the points brought up in the amended petition were not grounds of action, but a statement of jurisdictional fact and was admissible, therefore motion to dismiss was overruled.

The Democrats took exceptions to the court overruling the demurrers and an appeal may be taken. The effect of the court's action to-day was to decide that all the cases should be tried in the Fayette Circuit Court.

* * *

Haggin Sells Stable.

G. D. Wilson to-day bought from James B. Haggin, the New York millionaire, the new livery and sale stable on Main street known as "Horsemen's Headquarters," for $40,000. The building was erected by Mr. Haggin on the agreement that Mr. Wilson should have the right to occupy it under lease for a term of years. On these conditions Mr. Wilson has been occupying the building since it was erected and it now becomes his property by purchase.

City Buys Waterworks.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 5.—The city of Harrodsburg has bought the waterworks plant, which was owned by the Mercer Water Company and composed chiefly of Lexington citizens, for $36,000. The suit of Mrs. R. E. Goddard for $14,500 damages against the company for failure to furnish sufficient pressure in its water supply when her residence was destroyed by fire several weeks ago, was settled for $500. The plant has been turned over to the city free of incumbrance.

Two Paroles Granted.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The State Board of Prison Commissioners held another session to-day and considered many applications for paroles and acted favorably upon the applications of Stamper Stone, of Knott county, and Jesse Browning, of Lawrence county, both of whom were inmates of the hospital department. The board will be in session the remainder of the week to act upon the applications now in its hands.

Drops Dead In Road.

Versailles, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—William B. Daniel, aged about sixty, a well-known citizen, fell dead of heart disease this afternoon near the home of his brother-in-law, Charles Alexander, on the Frankfort turnpike, one mile from Versailles. He and Mr. Alexander were walking together when without warning Daniel fell in the road and expired. Mr. Daniel leaves a wife and two sons. His wife is a sister of C. S. Williams, president of the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company of Versailles.

Given Life Sentence.

Winchester, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The trial of James Morton, for the murder of Fount Rose, has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for several days, and this afternoon the jury found him guilty of murder, with a life sentence to the penitentiary. Morton is about fifty years of age and a bachelor. Rose was eighteen years of age and married.

Kentuckian Gets Place.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—George W. Jones, of Montgomery, Ala., formerly of this county, the State attorney for the Louisville and Nashville in Alabama, has been elected vice president of the South and North Railroad Company. He is a brother of H. T. Jones, of this city, and the Jones Bros., manufacturers, of Louisville.

Stabs Former Friend.

Lancaster, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—After an altercation over rather a trivial matter, Menifee McQuerry drew a knife and stabbed his former friend, Clinton Ross. Ross lies in a serious condition from the wound, and it is believed he cannot recover. Both are young men about twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

Arrested On Murder Charge.

Winchester, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Policeman Tanner arrested here last night Mary Martin, or Mary Peyton, as she is variously known, and who is wanted at Cincinnati. She is charged with the murder of her husband last summer. She will go back without a requisition and will be taken back to-morrow.

SENIOR BRAND College Clothes

ANSWER every style and quality requirement. The swaggerest collegians delight in wearing SENIOR Clothes because of their snappy fashioning, excellent patearning and jaunty fit. Get familiar with a SENIOR Suit. Try one and learn its good points. You'll save money, TOO.

If your dealer hasn't these Clothes in stock, we'll gladly direct you to one who has.

For Sale in Louisville by

Levy Bros.

Send 10 cents in stamps for set of Clever College Posters ready to frame.

KAHN, WERTHEIMER & SMITH CO.
739-741 *Broadway, New York*

WILL NOT ACCEPT DAMAGED PILLARS.

Capitol Commission Denies Any Intention of Putting Burden On Gov. Willson.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—State Auditor S. W. Hager said to-night in regard to the rejection of the damaged columns for the new State Capitol by the Capitol Commission on Wednesday that a wrong construction had been placed on the action of the commission by some and that it was not the purpose of the commission to reject the injured pillars and throw the responsibility of the completion of the new Capitol on the incoming State officials.

He said that the only reason the columns were rejected was because they were unfit to be used in the building and that as long as he had any control over the spending of the people's money he would not hesitate to act in the same manner. He said that while it was true as reported that the damage to the four rejected columns was only slight and not sufficient to interfere with the lasting quality, he would, nevertheless, continue to vote against their being used even after Gov.-elect Willson took his seat and became chairman of the commission in place of Gov. Beckham.

The other members of the commission also felt that a slight injustice had been done them in the construction placed on their action and indorsed the views expressed by Judge Hager.

And So On.

"Grafting must stop in 1908!"
That soundeth fine.
But later — they'll change the date
To 1909

SHOWS ONLY SMALL PROFIT

State Fair Leaves Balance of But $4,225.29.

Attendance 40,000 More Than the Year Before.

Extraordinary Expense Assigned Reason For Earnings.

REPORT TO STATE BOARD.

Robert E. Hughes, secretary of the Kentucky State Fair, submitted his report in full for the 1907 fair yesterday to Hubert Vreeland, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, at the meeting of the board held in its rooms in the Commercial Club building. The report shows the net profits for the week to be $4,225.29, this amount including the expenses from the closing of the 1906 fair to the wind up of the 1907 fair. The receipts, as shown in Mr. Hughes' report, were large, $45,368.36, but the expenses were heavy in proportion, the total being $41,113.07.

Mr. Hughes explains the failure of the fair to show a larger profit to a number of unavoidable, yet excessive, expenditures. In his opinion the changing at the last moment the site for the fair from Douglas Park to Churchill Downs cost $11,000, mainly charged to the buildings and grounds account. This $11,000 was actually lost, while Mr. Hughes in his report estimates that the attendance would have been 10 to 15 per cent. greater had the change not been made at the eleventh hour. A 10 to 15 per cent. increase in attendance would have made an enormous difference in the total receipts.

* * *

Some Unfortunate Circumstances.

Mr. Hughes explained in his report that rain the day after the closing of the fair would have meant additional profits of probably $2,000. This would have saved the grass at Churchill Downs, much of it having to be replaced.

The paper read by W. E. Wyman, of, at an expenditure of $1,450. It cost $4,000 more to exploit the fair in 1907 than in 1906.

The report states that the number of paid admissions was not nearly as large as estimated, the total number of people paying to see the fair during the six days being in round numbers 105,000. The receipts from paid admissions was $31,800.10. The largest attendance was on Kentucky day, 23,000 people paying to enter the grounds. Louisville day and Southern Indiana day each had more than 20,000 paid admissions.

There were 5,479 entries. Jefferson county won the $200 silver plate with 695 ties. The woman's department took the largest number of awards with 1,209 ribbons. One-third of the counties in Kentucky won ribbons. The report in full is as follows:

* * *

Text of Complete Reports.

Louisville, Nov. 15, 1907.—To the Hon. Hubert Vreeland, Chairman of the State Board of Agriculture.—Dear Sir: The report of the Kentucky State Fair for 1907 has awaited a meeting of the Board of Agriculture. The delay in its making is responsible for the report being more complete than would have been possible had a meeting followed closer the six days' exhibition.

Having always felt that State Fairs were educational institutions, built to instruct, amuse and entertain, I will destruct, amuse and entertain, I will devote the initial part of the report to the exhibits in the different departments. Those recognized as authorities on State Fairs have pronounced the exhibition held in Louisville during the week of September 16 as measuring up to the highest standard. There were a total of 5,479 entries, nearly double the number at any other State Fair which has been held now for fourteen years. By departments the entries were as follows:

Horses	526
Mules	18
Jack stock	128
Shorthorns	87
Herefords	74
Angus	36
Polled Durhams	19
Red Polls	125
Jerseys	48
Holsteins	25
Ayrshires	38
Guernseys	447
Swine	258
Sheep	864
Poultry and Pigeons	449
Vegetables and Melons	370
Field Seed and Grain	116
Tobacco	552
Horticulture	41
Plants and Flowers	1,396
Woman's Department	1,209

Filed herewith is a list of the larger winners in all departments. The records of the premium department include all awards. It is very gratifying to be able to announce that every section of the State was well represented in the prize money distributed. Exhibitors from more than one-third of the counties of Kentucky carried awards back home with them.

Jefferson county, with 695 ties to her credit, wins the $200 silver plate offered by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Fayette was second, capturing 176 ribbons. Shelby, a good third, carried off 163 ties. There were thirteen other counties which received more than twenty awards each. A complete list accompanies this report.

A success from an exhibition standpoint, it may be said to naturally follow that the attendance was in keeping. The admission department reports figures somewhat the rise of 105,000 for the six days. While this exceeds last year's attendance by about 40,000, it is far below the estimates placed on the crowds by our good newspaper friends, and I must admit that the figures are disappointing to me. Charging the difference between actual admission and estimates to a proneness to place too high a figures on crowds, we pass to a quick review of tickets disclosed by the count, leaving to the detailed report herewith submitted a closer inspection. Kentucky Day holds the record with about 23,000 attendance (it was variously fixed all the way from 35,000 to 40,000), while Louisville Day was a close second, having only 1,000 less to her credit. Southern Indiana Day also passed the 20,000 mark, as did the opening day, when over 14,000 school children went through the gates.

* * *

Under Extraordinary Expense.

Thousands of our good friends felt at the close of the 1907 fair that we had not only achieved success in the exhibit and amusement departments, but had increased the cash on hand many thousand dollars—the more sanguine feeling that we had made between $15,000 and $20,000 clear profit. It was readily granted that six good days of attendance paved the way to such a condition. Unfortunately, most of our good friends thought solely of big receipts and counted little upon big disbursements. The fact of the matter is: That, having had to get the fair ready in thirteen days on a location that had not been thought of for the 1907 fair, and having to put the grounds back in as perfect condition as possible, and with a temporary building account twice in excess of that of 1906, it was practically a physical impossibility to do much more than break even. If this statement could have been made the Sunday morning following the fair an estimated surplus of $8,000 would have been stated. At that time it was believed that two or three drenching rains would save us laying a large amount of sod. The rain failed to come, and consequently we have paid bills for sod at ten cents a square yard, amounting to 14,600 square yards. We have put three carloads of screenings on the driveways and ten carloads of cinders, not to mention many carloads of tanbark. It was necessary for us to take up prior to the fair and replant after the fair all shrubbery of Churchill Downs at a very heavy cost.

But when we found that negotiations were off for Douglas Park and that Messrs. Grainger, Winn and Applegate would consent to the use of Churchill Downs for the 1907 fair, we promised faithfully to restore the grounds to their original shape, if possible, and you and the members of the board know that Churchill Downs were magnificently laid out and adorned when we stepped in two weeks before September 16. I believe we have made or promise good to the owners of Churchill Downs, and, if it were necessary, I think we should have wiped out all the rest of the surplus to do so. As will be shown in the financial statement to follow, the buildings and grounds account is decidedly the heaviest —over $12,000 having been spent. If we had held the fair at Douglas Park as our own grounds something like $11,000 of this money would have been saved.

* * *

Cost More to Advertise.

There was $4,000 more spent in exploitation than last year. This was done in increasing the exhibits in every department and in addition to the attendance. The advertising up to a fortnight before the fair referred constantly to Douglas Park as the place of holding the fair. It was not possible after the change was made to correct the impression in the minds of the people. It may, therefore, be said that the attendance of the 1907 fair was probably reduced 10, 15 or 20 per cent. on account of the change of location at the eleventh hour. The fair having been permanently located in Louisville in February, 1907, the operations of the officers and board took on more of an air of permanency. The year before rooms had been donated for the use of the fair headquarters. This year it was necessary to rent them and to place in them furniture and fixtures in keeping with the dignity of the institution. This year there was not such an urgent demand made upon different organizations and commercial interests to offer special premiums. The total received from this source was $1,230, while last year $2,675 came in the way of special donations.

There are a few bills receivable and a few bills payable, but I feel that they will offset each other.

The surplus of the 1907 State Fair is $4,255.29, as shown by the following financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

Catalogue advertising		$ 1,862 50
Special premiums exclusive of $200 in cups		1,230 00
Concessions		3,880 51
Admissions		31,800 10
Amusements		1,985 80
Exhibits:		
Race fees	$ 780 00	
Stall rents	1,922 00	
Poultry fees	199 90	
Dogs	89 50	
Machinery exhibits	35 00—	3,026 40
Fireworks, 20 per cent. of grandstand		1,448 60
Miscellaneous		134 45
Total		$45,368 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Catalogue, including commissions, advertising, solicitors, printing, engraving, etc.	$ 1,684 12
Office expense	938 95
Printing	639 90
Postage	970 00
Exploitation	7,248 90
Rent	210 00
Furniture and fixtures	187 97
Administration	2,632 98
State Board	106 25
Representation at county fairs	480 40
Exhibits — Collection, installation, maintenance, award ribbons, judging, removal, etc.	3,679 17
Amusements and concessions, including $3,500 to Roy Knabenshue for seven successful flights in airship	5,427 90
Admission Department—Tickets, maintenance, etc.	1,218 00
Buildings and grounds, including erection of temporary cattle, sheep and swine pens and various other temporary construction, and replacing the grounds in as nearly original condition as possible	12,345 44
Reimbursement of premium account out of operating fund	1,898 69
Miscellaneous	1,444 40
Total	$41,113 07
Surplus	$4,255 29

During the past year it was necessary to spend from the operating fund several hundred dollars in connection with securing a permanent site, in the way of taking options, holding board meetings, etc. It was also necessary to settle several old liabilities of the 1906 fair and one or two of the Owensboro fair. All of these items total $1,241 02, which has been drawn from the operating fund and charged to the accounts mentioned.

Some of the premium account is shown in the regular financial statement of the operating fund. The remainder is as follows:

Received from:

State Treasury	$15,000 00
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association	570 39
Hereford Association	300 00
Polled Durham Association	182 67
The Hon. Hubert Vreeland, Commissioner of Agriculture, special premiums	677 00
Total	$16,730 06

Before closing the report of the 1907 fair I want to make this the occasion for again thanking the press of the State and Southern Indiana and the agricultural and live stock press of the country for the cordial support they gave us. I wish to also thank the members of the board, the members of the Executive Committee and every superintendent and assistant superintendent, as well as the hundreds of others who assisted, and especially the members of the office force, for aid the value of which cannot be measured. Our thanks are due the different chairmen of committees, the First Kentucky regiment, former Mayor Bingham, Chief of Police Haager, Capt. Steve Wickham and the men assigned to the fair grounds; Chief Tyson, of the Fire Department, and the men he assigned to the fair grounds; Postmaster Woods and the carriers he sent to the grounds; the railroads for very low rates and the commercial organizations for the interest they displayed in the exhibition. We are especially grateful to every exhibitor and hope that next year all will return, bringing others with them.

I respectfully suggest that an Auditing Committee be appointed to audit the accounts of the fair and that it be clothed with authority to employ an expert accountant.

Yours very truly,
R. E. HUGHES, Secretary.

RECEIVER OF ASYLUM RESIGNS HIS PLACE.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Thomas A. McLaughlin, of this city, who has been receiver of the Eastern Kentucky Insane Asylum for several years, has resigned to engage in other business. The duties are being temporarily performed by other asylum officers and a new appointment may not be made until the Board of Control is reorganized. There will probably be a large number of applicants for the position of receiver, who takes charge of all stores and supplies furnished by the steward, and deals them out on the requisitions of various departments.

Rights Wrong.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec. 5—[Special.]—Marion Reed, aged twenty, who recently got ten years in the penitentiary for criminal assault, married his accuser, Maggie Bohannon, this afternoon in the Circuit Court room and was discharged from custody.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
[Business Established Sixty Years.]
NEW YORK STORE.

Gifts For the Holidays Attractively Priced To-day.

LINENS— Second Floor.

THE LINEN DEPARTMENT OFFERS MANY INTERESTING HOLIDAY GIFT SUGGESTIONS SPECIALLY PRICED TO-DAY.

Fancy Towels in a handsome assortment of patterns—Prices 25c to $5.00 each.

Exquisitely Embroidered Linens in Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Tea Cloths; very moderately priced.

Irish Linen Embroidered Pillowcases; $3.50 values—Special at $2.48 pair.

Irish Linen Embroidered Bed Sets; $20.00 value—Specially priced at $15.00.

WOMEN'S WAISTS— Third Floor.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL PRICES —IN— WOMEN'S WAISTS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Plaid Silk Waists, all colors; tucked yoke; trimmed with soutache braid—Special price $6.00.

Handsome Plaid Silk Waists, strictly tailored; in all the new color combinations; regular $6.50 value—Special to-day and Saturday $4.98.

Cream and White Net Waists, for evening wear; medallion and lace-trimmed; regular $5.00 value—Special price $3.48.

MILLINERY— Second Floor.

WINTER'S FASHIONABLE TRIMMED MILLINERY ON SALE TO-DAY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Extraordinary reduction sale of Women's Dressy Street Hats, in all the new fancy trimmed effects and colorings; in flowers, foliage and feathers; former prices $15.00 and $20.00—Reduced to $5.00.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
[Business Established Sixty Years.]
NEW YORK STORE.

LACE CURTAINS— Fifth Floor.

LACE CURTAIN SPECIAL AT $5.00.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in white or ecru; wide borders; extra quality net; values up to $8.50.

LACE CURTAIN SPECIAL AT $1.75.

Sixty pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains; three yards long; regular price $3.25.

ART DEPARTMENT— Main Floor.

HAND-EMBROIDERED LINENS AND CLUNY LACE PIECES MAKE VERY ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Cluny Centerpieces, all hand-made; in an assortment of exquisite designs—Prices $1.50 to $35.00 each.

Cluny Doilies, in all sizes to match centers—Prices $3.00 dozen to $15.00.

Hand-embroidered Centers and Scarfs—Prices $1.50 to $18.00.

Fancy Embroidered Pin Cushions; in all colors, sizes and dainty effects—Prices 50c to $4.00.

UPHOLSTERY— Fifth Floor.

A HOLIDAY SPECIAL —IN— HANDSOMELY UPHOLSTERED SHIRT-WAIST BOXES.

Shirt-Waist Boxes, covered with fancy cretonnes, tickings and matting; in 27, 30, 36 and 45-inch sizes—Prices range from $2.00 up.

SEWING MACHINES— Fifth Floor.

THE NATIONAL AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE AT $35.00.

The National Automatic Sewing Machine, guaranteed for ten years, full set of nickel-plated attachments; oak or walnut stand; a holiday gift that is sure to be highly appreciated.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

NATIONAL BODY

Organization of Commercial Associations Formed.

DELEGATES MEET AT CALL OF SECRETARY STRAUS.

GUSTAV SCHWAB, OF NEW YORK, CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The National Council of Commerce, with a membership starting with thirty odd organizations of business men in the larger cities and expected to ultimately embrace practically all of the leading commercial bodies in the country, was formally launched at a conference in the office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus to-day. The meeting was attended by delegates from Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other organizations called together by Secretary Straus to promote closer association between the department and the commercial bodies of the United States.

Secretary of State Root and Secretary Straus addressed the meeting and later the conference was formally organized. Gustav H. Schwab, of New York, was made chairman, committees were appointed to perfect organization, and much progress was made in carrying out a scheme presented by Mr. Straus, which he characterized as a tentative one for the consideration of the delegates. Before adjournment the committees—those on Organization and Rules—made their report, and the scheme as suggested by Mr. Straus was adopted.

* * *

Two Bodies Formed.

The scheme prescribes that the council's functions shall be to keep the Department of Commerce and Labor informed of the needs and desires of the business world. The organization shall consist of two closely connected bodies, viz.: A National Council of Commerce and an Advisory Committee. Committees were appointed by the chairman as follows: H. E. Miles, Racine, Wis., National Association Manufacturers; Mahlon N. Kline, Philadelphia, president, Philadelphia Trades League; George F. Stone, Chicago, secretary Board of Trade; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C., National Association Manufacturers; H. Mosle, Galveston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce; Henry W. Peabody, Boston, National Board of Trade; Senator George C. Perkins, California, president Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; William P. Kennett, St. Louis, Merchants' Exchange; Francis B. Loomis, Cincinnati, Chamber of Commerce.

Rules—Frank D. Lalanne, Pennsylvania, president National Board of Trade; S. H. Cowen, Fort Worth, Tex., American National Live Stock Association; B. A. Eckhardt, Chicago, Chicago Board of Trade; I. W. Pope, Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

An Advisory Committee of fifteen will have headquarters in this city and will meet four times a year or oftener. The council will meet annually or may hold specfal meetings. The commercial bodies who join are to pay annual dues of $100. Mr. Schwab will be chairman of the Advisory Committee, and under a motion of D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., Mr. Schwab will appoint the other members of that committee. They will be announced at to-morrow's session of the conference.

TRAMPS OCCUPY PULLMAN CAR IN L. AND N. YARDS.

Slumbering Soundly in Berths of Palace Coach When Routed Out by Patrolman Hutchison.

Richard Duffy, Ed Duffy and Richard Hammel, three men who gave their quondam and temporary home as Muncie, Ind., and their permanent home as "the road," were arrested by Patrolman Hutchison at the Louisville and Nashville yards at Tenth street and Broadway yesterday morning for appropriating for the night the comforts of a Pullman sleeper, which had been stalled there. When found by the yard foreman, John Martile, they were snugly rolled up in the blankets and comforts of one of the berths and slumbering as soundly as knights of the road can when forced to put up with the hardships of pillows and sheets.

The men declared that they had been half frozen when they found the empty sleeper and that they had availed themselves of the free berths thus offered, simply in order to escape freezing to death, the charge of loitering was placed against them.

Aged Man Injured.

Uniontown, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—John Quinn, an aged man living near Flournoy, while standing in his front door, slipped and fell on his head, striking the root of a tree and sustaining a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. He is about four score years of age and was at the time of his fall in a bad state of health.

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Courier-Journal.

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TEN PAGES

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1907

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Dec. 5.—The New York stock market, after early weakness, developed strength, advancing 3 to 5 points, but later reacted, closing 1 to 3 points net higher.

Money on call was easier at 4½ to 6 per cent., ruling at 5½. Time loans were firm at 7 to 12. Sterling exchange was strong.

The Chicago wheat market had an upturn of 2 cents and the May delivery closed ⅞c to 1c net higher. Corn was up ⅝c to ¾c. Oats were ⅞c higher.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 6 points, moved within a range of about 15 points and closed slightly higher than the opening.

The Chicago cattle and sheep markets were weak. The hog market was steady.

In a tone which ill becomes a gentleman,to say nothing about decent journalism and intelligent discussion, Mr. W. P. Walton, in the State Journal, of Frankfort, uses the following language, addressed, personally to the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

"In 1902 you sent certain friends to see Gov. Beckham and to urge him to step aside in your favor for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and that in return for his doing so you and your paper might support him for the Senatorship? Did you not, also, ask some of your managers about that time to pick you out a good running mate for you for Lieutenant Governor? We are sure that you did these things, and we have evidence enough to show that you were a candidate for that office to fill a whole issue of your paper."

Mr. Watterson neither did, nor contemplated any of these things. Whoever says so is either the victim of malicious misinformation, or else the manufacturer of malicious falsehood. Whatever "evidence" Mr. Walton thinks he has he should, without equivocation or delay, give to the public, which wants the facts and cares nothing about his blatherskiting.

Rivers and Harbors.

The convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington City is remarkable both for numbers and character. With nearly 2,000 delegates representing three-fourths of the States, Governors, Senators, Representatives and prominent men in private stations, it is both in quantity and quality a notable gathering.

Being so widely representative, both of all sections and of a great variety of opinion, it cannot well have any special project in view—that is, not to the exclusion of others. There are so many special projects claiming attention that none is likely to be particularly favored. The one general object is to increase the annual appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and kindred objects, without laying stress on any one scheme.

Nevertheless, where there is a carcass the vultures gather together, and schemes of all sorts come in to plead for the plans which they have in view. This convention is for the improvement of our internal waterways, carrying domestic trade, and for the care of harbors when both the domestic and foreign trade enter, but not at all concerned with the carrying of goods to or from foreign countries. The advocates of ship subsidy, however, were promptly on the ground enlarging on the increase of our foreign trade and the need that it be carried in American ships. No doubt there are others who are there seeking advantages which have little or nothing to do with the work of the convention.

It is undoubtedly true that there is a great sentiment in the country for the improvement of our waterways. The schemes for this purpose are innumerable, and they are of various degrees of merit, or no merit at all. The convention will no doubt declare in favor of larger appropriations for the work of improvements, but there are so many asked for that it will be impossible to undertake them all at once. Some of them probably will not, and should not, be undertaken at all. When Congress comes to act on the matter it will be confronted with a great number of demands for help, and it will be necessary to exercise a process of selection. The making of the selection is the critical question.

Secretary Root, in his address, told of a rivers and harbors bill—of which he prepared a veto while he was Secretary of War. It did not pass, so the veto was not needed, but the veto was on account of the improvement of certain mountain streams which President McKinley believed was unwarranted. It is this sort of thing which causes the Rivers and Harbors Bills to be called "pork barrels." Mr. Root says that the work is one of great public policy, which is true. Nevertheless, the disposition to get some of the pork is so widespread that many items creep into every bill which are unwarranted. They are prompted simply by the desire of almost every member to do something for his district, and the great public policy involved is left out of sight.

This large and representative convention may well give an impulse to the improvement of our waterways, but it can only be a starter. The work of picking the most meritorious claims and weeding out those that are unworthy or of little value will have to be done in Congress, and the difficulty of doing this will continue very great.

Regulation, Not Prohibition.

Extremism leads ever to excess, and excess is the parent of all forms of intemperance. The prohibition idea has tried its hand in Spain quite sixty years, to write "failure" on the Statute books, along the high-ways and by-ways, and in the hearts of the people. The wave of hysteria relating to drink which is sweeping over the South has been largely impelled by the purpose to keep liquor out of the reach of the Negro; but both as an economic and moral proposition it is fake politics and fake religion. If it be not checked it will lead to such conditions of perfidy and pharisaism in public and private life as will recall the days of Philip the Second in Spain, and Cotton Mather, in New England, assailing personal liberty first in the saloon and then in the home, to culminate in a clericalism at war with progressive thought and free institutions. In the final equation, will come the reaction against purism which invariably leads to riotous abandon, violent abuse of law and rank infidelity.

The true temperance agency is not to be found in sumptuary legislation, but in regulative license and reasonable restriction.

Human nature is at eternal war with prohibition. Human freedom should not and will not endure it. The whole Constitutional System under which we live is a protest against it as one of the survivals of intolerant clericalism and dispotic feudality. He who advocates it thinking it can be achieved flies in the face alike of authenticated doctrine and historic experience. No Nation on Earth has ever established it except the Turks, and their Mohammedan Suzeranties, and with these drink has been replaced by deleterious drugs two-fold more harmful than drink. From every point of view it is a movement aimed at the foundations of our Republican fabric, our religious fabric and our moral fabric.

The spasmodic wave of sentiment against the sale of beer and spiritous liquors which has shown itself particularly in the action of Georgia and Alabama by the enactment of prohibition laws, and as to other States by similar restriction in counties by local option laws, has awakened the more intelligent brewers, as well as the distillers and liquor dealers, to the necessity of some well-devised plan of reforming the license system so as to correct the abuses in the liquor traffic which have contributed to these hostile demonstrations. Those who have made the matter a study think that the evils complained of are due to the readiness with which the existing license system is abused or violated, and claim that they can be remedied by judicious amendments so as to restrain the evils of intemperance far more effectively than by prohibitory laws, which do not necessarily lessen the consumption of intoxicating drinks, however much they may aim to prohibit their sale. The mere effort to control the appetite for drink by prohibitive law tends, as one of its immediate effects, to arouse a certain resentment against the infringement of one's inherent rights which leads many, who would not otherwise drink to excess, to evade the law, and results in an incerase instead of a diminution of intemperance.

The Courier-Journal entertains this view. We believe that temperance can be much better promoted by a judicious license system through the elimination of the defects of that now in force, and that the public health and morals can be better promoted through that means than by prohibitory laws patterned after the Maine liquor law, which is so notoriously a failure in the objects originally aimed at and under which intemperance prevails in even greater degree than in many of the States where there is a well-planned license system, faithfully executed. This general view of the subject has led to the suggestion and formulation of a Model License Law which it is claimed will furnish the State and society with the proper restrictions and protection in the sale of spirituous liquors from the evils against which the existing laws and the manner of their execution fail to give relief.

Under the present laws the issuing of licenses for a fixed period subject to renewal, at the will of the authorities, vests too much power in the discretion of a board of individuals who may abuse such authority through favor or interest, and this, coupled with a laxity in the execution of the spirit of the law, exposes the young or viciously inclined to excess or other evils incident to maladministration of the law. To correct these defects the Model License Law is intended to take the control and regulation of the trade out of the hands of individuals or bodies subject to such demoralizing influences and regulate it by evidence and judicial decision. It proposes:

First—That all licenses now outstanding be made permanent, unless canceled by the vote of a majority of the citizens of a State, county, precinct or municipality, transferable as any other species of property or left as part of an estate as the good will of any other business may be left. It is a form of license enjoyed by every other line of trade, and if applied to the liquor dealers would remove them from active politics. As it is now, the saloonkeeper is at the mercy of the political boss, and to keep in favor with the license board must of necessity remain an active factor in all political contests.

Second—The number of licenses should be limited, and issued in such proportion as may be deemed best, not more than one for each 500 of population.

Third—While a license should yield a good annual return to the State or municipal government, it should not be so excessive as to lead to the handling of impure liquors, their sale to intoxicated men or minors and to the violation of laws in regard to closing hours.

Fourth—Such licenses should be clear contracts, free from ambiguity, and conviction for their violation punished rigidly with cumulative penalties after first offense, including the total disqualifiation thereafter for repetition.

Fifth—Penalties rigidly enforced against sale of liquor to minors as well as against minors representing themselves to be of age.

The above are the salient features of the proposed Model License Law. Under its operation the liquor dealer would be eliminated from the domain of politics, and to preserve his license would be a promoter instead of a violator of the law, both as regards illicit sale and the preservation of good order. Its enactment would in no way interfere with any provision that a State or municipality might adopt for the regulation of the traffic, while it would remedy the admitted abuses and defects of the present system and do more for the cause of good order and temperance than either local option or total prohibition laws of the Maine, Kansas or other type.

The people of Kentucky can do as they please, They are still a free people. But they should pause and think. If they want to kill a great productive industry a hundred years old, with its priceless trade-mark; to confiscate a hundred millions of property and many hundreds more of contiguous values; to transfer two or three millions of taxes from the distillers and brewers and venders to the already overtaxed farmers—in order to make Kentucky as dry as Maine, which is not dry at all—it is within their right and their power to do so. Before they do it, however, they should consider what it implies and will lead to. They should not go with their eyes shut to a kind of economic ruin, with no good or lasting moral result at the end of it. They should not establish pharisaism and perfidy as fixed methods and recognized forces in our public and private life, giving ourselves over to the company of sentimental philosophers and rascally or conscienceless politicians, who would trade upon our blindness, credulity and folly.

Taking Care of the Dimes.

Someone, possibly Edward Bok, published an article upon saving for a home upon $15 a week, and although the argument may have failed to accomplish its serious purpose, it made such a hit as a humorous suggestion that a new phrase made a place for itself in contemporary satirical writing and speech. To the American mind the idea of saving for a home while earning $2.50 a day is distinctly amusing, even if the humor is rendered somewhat grim by the need of a home. The American wage-earner or salary-earner finds it almost impossible to think toward independence if he must begin by thinking in despised dimes.

From Tacoma comes a story of the retirement of Joe Philipi, an Italian bootblack who recently sold his stand to the Bootblacks' Trust, formed by Greeks to eliminate negroes and Italians from the business, and retired with a fortune of $60,000. Philipi began by earning nikcels and dimes, and saving them. His next step toward independence was making small investments in real estate. Tacoma, and Philipi's business, grew substantially. His investments brought good returns. He retires with a fortune sufficient to make him independent in this country or wealthy in Italy. The story of Philipi's rise to affluence, if told in detail, would probably reveal a "streak of luck" accounting for his exceptional development of small capital, but the habit of saving the dimes made the streak of luck possible. The tale points a moral for the young American.

The Republican Convention.

Where will the next national convention of the Republican party be held? The question is to be settled to-day or to-morrow.

Several cities have been applicants for the convention, notably Chicago, Denver, Atlantic City, St. Louis and Kansas City. It is a long way to Denver from the Eastern States, and Atlantic City is a good distance from California or Oregon. The chance for those cities is considered small.

Chicago is a central point and a favorite convention city. But there is often care in selecting a city for a national convention to see that no particular preference is given to any candidate. Illinois has a candidate in the person of Speaker Cannon. There are a good many who do not regard his candidacy as very serious. Hardly anybody thinks his chances amount to anything, though those who back him must make a feint of thinking him in the race. Of course, the chances of a national convention cannot be foreseen and a situation might result when the local atmosphere would have its effect. Such a contingency, however, is considered so remote that it should hardly affect the National Committee.

The prospects of Chicago are, however, lessened by the fact that it has no local representatives at Washington to make offers of a guarantee fund for the expenses of the convention, while other cities are so represented. Kansas City is conspicuous by its offers. It has a large hall and $75,000 has been subscribed as a guarantee fund. St. Louis is also said to have virtually combined with Kansas City, so that the contest seems to be between that place and Chicago.

Missouri has no candidate for the Republican nomination for President or Vice President and is, therefore, neutral ground. Still Secretary Taft is said to have more friends in the neighborhood of Kansas City than anywhere else outside of Ohio. Kansas City would therefore seem a good point for holding the convention to suit the views of the friends of Mr. Taft. This consideration, however, is rather far-fetched. The activity of Kansas City and the large sum offered as a guarantee of expenses will probably have more influence than any views as to the adaptability of the place to the ambition of a particular candidate. Still, there is said to be considerable feeling in favor of Chicago, and some prejudice against Kansas City, which is not altogether an ideal place.

In Honeymoonless Oklahoma.

Perhaps the statement of an Oklahoman to a Washington reporter to the effect that there are no honeymoons in Oklahoma is a libel upon the new State. If it isn't why should any native brag about such a lamentable condition of affairs? According to the gentleman quoted the boys of Oklahoma are too blamed busy building an empire to have time to go spooning over the country when they get married. Upon the day after the wedding the bride may be seen washing clothes if it happens to be wash day, and the bridegroom may be found tickling the face of the prairie with a chilled plow instead of sitting in a richly upholstered Pullman car patting a blushing young thing upon the shoulder—talking goo-goo language and making the other passengers murmur "what fools these mortals be."

"The Oklahoma couple settle right down to the routine of life, with the harmonious purpose of building a home," explains the proud but much-misguided citizen of Oklahoma City, "not because there is any lack of respect for the institution of marriage, but because they do not want to waste time in making sickening idiots of themselves. The average benedict is highly respectful of his marriage relations, and he never leaves the house without kissing his wife good-bye."

But if the necessity for hustling is so everlasting and unrelenting in Oklahoma, why waste time kissing one another good-bye? A soulless statistician, subsidized by a large factory in an Eastern city, found out recently that if each girl in the establishment spent two minutes each day peeking in a mirror $500 loss to the proprietors would result, and the mirrors were ordered out of the factory. At another factory it was learned that if each girl spent one minute three times a week tying her shoe a material weekly loss to the factory would result, and upon penalty of losing their positions the girls were ordered to wear "gaiters." If every married man in Oklahoma pauses to kiss his wife good-bye three times a day, on leaving the house for the field, the time thus frittered away between his marriage and his golden wedding might amount to as much as a two weeks' honeymoon.

The custom of celebrating marriage by taking a holiday is at least as old as civilization, if not older, and somewhere in Holy Writ there's an injunction forbidding the bridegroom to go to work or to war from the altar, but even if there's no better reason for going upon a bridal tour than to show independence of industrial slavery the custom should be kept up. Building an empire upon the camping ground of the Comanche and the Creek is inspiring work, but if the task requires so much of the empire builders that they haven't time to celebrate their marriages by letting go the handle of the plow they had as well be with the mound builders.

Oklahoma is not the land of plenty that it has been cracked up to be if a young man cannot afford a honeymoon. The Kentucky farm is generous enough to allow the farmer a living, and an ultimate fortune, and time in which to have two or three honeymoons if he has the misfortune to become a "widder man" once or twice. If there isn't time for honeymooning in Oklahoma no Kentuckian should be goldbricked by promises of greater prosperity upon new soil.

The American Man Discovered.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn came over from England to America to find an American hero. Instead of finding a hero she says she has found the American Man. She had been harboring an entirely erroneous impression of male Americans. "I thought they just gave themselves up to building big fortunes for the sake of the lovely gowns and jewels the women wear," she explains, "but I find the American is very much like the Englishman. Like him, he is a hunter, only, instead of hunting foxes, of which the men on the other side are so passionately fond, he hunts dollars. It is not from any sordid motive, though. It is for the game, the excitement. They all love the game."

In these remarks Mrs. Glyn is more picturesque than exact. She tries to cover too much ground with too few words. It is not clear whether she means to compliment American men or condemn them; whether to praise English men or give them a bath of sarcasm.

Why should building fortunes for "the sake of the lovely gowns and jewels women wear" be regarded as sordid, granting that to be the actual motive, which Mrs. Glyn now remorsefully denies to be the case? It is easy to see how such a motive might be far removed from gross, sordid ideas. It might spring from wholesome aestheticism—that aestheticism which craves beauty advanced to its ultimate degree and which would array woman's beauty in such garb as would make woman herself the pattern of maximum beauty. Or it might arise from unbounded sentiment—masculine adoration of the feminine, that worship which makes a mere man feel that there is no fine stuff too fine for his lady's gown, nor jewels too costly for his lady's wear. Is such adoration sordid? Lovely woman who likes to be adored by mere man, is not apt to echo approvingly Mrs. Glyn's strictures in which the insinuation of sordidness is made against devotion so abject, beautiful and delectable. It is scarcely probable that Mrs. Glyn herself, who is no mediocrity as an advertiser, actually believes such a sentiment gross. Her own woman's instinct doubtless would rebel against her heretical ideas if her head actually reasoned so contrarily to the way of the normal heart.

But those English men—those whom she refers to as being fond of hunting foxes for the game, the excitement, just as American men hunt dollars—are they so free from sordid impulses as to confine their hunting altogether to the foxes? If American readers tried very hard it is barely possible that they might cite a few instances wherein certain English men—titled ones, too—apparently hunted something else than mere foxes. It is a terrible thing to say, no doubt, but the impression seemed clear that they were hunting—must the harsh word be said?—dollars. The English men alluded to hunted diligently and faithfully. It was a great chase in many instances. More than once they bagged their quarry, too. Heiresses and dollars became their prizes. It is not impossible, of course, that these English men were interested only in "the game, the excitement." It isn't likely.

Whichever of the officials of the Illinois Central Railway, who insisted upon changing "Jones Station" to "Highland" showed himself a very inconsiderate person, and, if, after this notification he sticks to it, the Courier-Journal will hunt him down and run him in and label him forever more as Denis. It is up to President Harrahan to see that "Jones" remains "Jones." The Jonseses are respectable people. They own the land. They have lived there sixty years. It is a shame and an outrage, bordering on pleurisy, heresy and cisarabia, to talk about "Highland."

The Washington Herald, which informs the Agricultural Department that sausage is a sort of hash, speaks from the boarding-house point of view. Home-made Kentucky sausage is a modern improvement upon the sort of ambrosia that the Olympian gods formerly ate.

It cost King Edward VII. $500,000 to entertain nine sovereigns for one week, but once upon a time it cost an estimable gentleman of Fayette county a fine bluegrass farm to entertain a good opinion of three kings for thirty seconds.

"A young man who intends to marry should find out whether the girl is a good cook," says a western minister. By all means, because if she is, it is altogether improbable that she will remain with you for more than a month.

"No hat is worth $75," declares a rural Texas newspaper. Sheer nonsense. There are hats in Fourth avenue every afternoon that are worth at least $117.45 as picture frames; but, of course, Texas is not Kentucky.

There is an uncomfirmed rumor that Theodore Roosevelt has been wondering if Kaiser Wilhelm wouldn't admire him still more if he had the right to call himself Porfirio.

"Few men are able to learn anything after they are twenty-five," says C. S. Minot, in a magazine article. But why argue with Minot? He's too old to absorb an idea, according to his own confession.

Sixty-eight ministers have preached trial sermons at Butler, Pa., and all have been turned down by the United Presbyterian congregation. Possibly not one was a bachelor.

Chicago now has a Grass Widows' Club. Next the Amalgamated Order of Alimony Getters, a union to eliminate the tight-wad husband from the social problem.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court that "go to hell" is not profanity, a discreet man will bear in mind that it stirreth up wrath.

Until Louisville enforces a real smoke ordinance she will enjoy the finest brand of twilight at breakfast time known outside of sooty Cincinnati.

A New Yorker who killed two Italians was convicted of murder in the second degree. How many must a man kill to be exonerated?

By the use of radium scars from burns may be removed. Radium fluctuates between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000 an ounce.

At any rate the trousered eagle on the new gold coins will be satisfactory to Mr. Comstock.

CONCERNING HARD TIMES.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It has been said that the National Federation of Labor proposes to avert an industrial crisis by an edict of government. They propose nothing of the kind, in the present instance at least. This body has no such wild ideas. If, however, a thing of this kind could be done by the Government or by any other means it would be no less a boon than to spare our people from one of the worst of modern social afflictions. The truth is panics or crises can only be prevented by doing away with the system of which they are the regular and necessary results. It is because hard times must come under capitalism and no times can ever be good for the many while it lasts, that we hear of Socialism as a system of living that will do away completely with panics, industrial hard times and many more present social evils.

But what the Federation asks is a very different thing from the above. It "calls upon Congress in the event of an industrial crisis following a financial panic to find ways and means to ameliorate the crisis by issuing money with interest to States, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways schools, buildings and public utilities." Plainly this is not a plan for averting hard times, but a way of dealing with them should they really come. Of course, there may not be a long and severe industrial crisis; the trouble may soon be over, in which case no heroic remedies will be called for. But if the situation should become so bad as some fear and predict then something should be done, perhaps will be done, to ameliorate conditions, and it is not strange that the labor party, as also other parties and interests are boldly in the field with remedies.

If there should be a great crisis it will bring appalling misery and distress to the unemployed, and it may be the Federation of Labor will have enough influence with Congress to get a hearing for their scheme.

It is certain that other parties will get a hearing. Already the medicine men of finance and business, its legal luminaries and statesmen have got their heads together to stay the progress of commercial distress and get their system once more in working order. But they are not likely to consider very closely the case of the unemployed.

Perhaps it may be brought out in the discussion that it is inherent in capitalism that panics and crises must come and that they cannot be prevented or even foreseen. It may be noted also that they are inevitable at almost regular intervals, and that when they do come if seems like the end of all things, and that they are worse scourges than even war, pestilence or famine. It may further come into our thoughts that after every such crash the old system has always hitherto come back again, though greatly changed in many of its features, and especially in the better preparation of the ground for its final disappearance, which may perhaps suggest the advisability of substituting an economic order that shall be exempt from these break-downs and as conductive to, and conservative of, human welfare and happiness as the present system is opposed to these results. Once the public mind gets started in this direction it will be only a step to inquire if it is not a waste of time and effort to go on patching up and keeping in operation and repairing and tampering system of finance and industry which should only be worked upon with the view of getting it to the scrap pile as soon as something better can be put in its place.

But whether or not any of these thoughts arise, it is certain that a serious industrial crisis will have a profound effect on the fortunes of the proletariat. In the first place, it will greatly increase their numbers. Next it will become more conscious of itself as a class apart, and of the class struggle as the basic and overshadowing issue of modern life; it will furthermore clearly realize the immense importance and advantage of unity, organization and co-operation—and finally it may come upon the stage as a political party with a might never yet attained in this country. Every industrial crisis is followed by more or less notable economic and political changes; indeed, such disturbances have been the cause of all the great revolutions. The crisis with which we are threatened may not amount to much as an economic event, but certain it is that the air is more full of social tendencies and programmes of a revolutionary character than have ever before engrossed the minds of the American people.

On the other hand, when times are good social transformations are smooth and orderly and politics are quiet; it is bad times that make stormy politics and sensational social changes. It is pretty certain that there will be "something doing" at our next presidential election.

Now the remedy suggested by the Federation of Labor to mitigate the hardships—indeed to forestall the hardships—of the expected crisis has at least the merit of grappling directly with the problem. It looks more like business than the fantastic patching of our crazy-quilt financial system which so far is all that our plutocratic magnates have attempted. What will be needed above all things, if hard times come, is to give work to the unemployed. If this can be done there will be no hard times. By enabling States, counties and cities to build roads, schools, sewers and all sorts of public utilities, work might be provided on a sufficiently large scale to restore prosperity, and nothing would be heard of soup kitchens, emergency work, charitable enterprises and the other makeshift accompaniments of seasons of commercial distress.

It will be objected that this is socialism. True, but it is not the dangerous Democratic brand; it is only State socialism, and this true of the system is altogether in the interests of the capitalist class.

And at any rate it will save the country from the horrors, sufferings and dangers of a long period of hard times and leave no after effects any harder to bear than by letting things take their natural course.

Of course this proposition of the Federation is an emergency measure. So are all the others that have been suggested to meet the situation, but this differs from the rest in being certain to answer the purpose. It is not mere tinkering and will bring back good times before we know it.

When millions of people are plunged in the depts of misery and want, if there is any way to relieve them, hindering, absolute theories are a curse, and time-honored principles a hideous figure of speech.

Then is the time for new departures and methods, however revolutionary in their character and scope. A ruling class that cannot or will not save its people from perdition will not long remain in power. The natural law of self-preservation in society will force a more energetic and competent class into their places.

Particular systems have failed; old regimes have passed away; great epochs have come to an end, but the sturdy, virile mass of the people have never had a downfall. These are the backbone, the sustaining and essential element of every social structure and nation, and no matter how far gone things may be at the top, the main body of the race always survives, and has achieved its progress, and can only achieve it by means of this very wreck of classes, empires, systems and creeds.

A. R. C.

Presbyterian Orphanage Dinner At Anchorage.

[Communicated.]

The yearly orphanage dinner usually conducted by the ladies of the Louisville Presbyterian churches will not be given this year, and friends of the home who have been accustomed to send supplies are this year asked to send their boxes direct to the home at Anchorage, Ky.

The management of the orphanage would like to see a material increase in the number of its friends who are willing once a year to take a part in this splendid work—providing a home for more than forty of our boys and girls and surrounding them with Christian influence is the Master's work and it ought to be generously supported.

Substantials for the pantry are always acceptable, as are apples, potatoes, molasses, fresh pork, etc., and gloves, storm caps, Tam O'Shanters, etc., will give the little people both pleasure and comfort. Supplies should be sent by L. and N. R. R. freight to be paid by the orphanage), addressed to the Presbyterian Orphanage, Anchorage, Ky., and donations of money should be sent to Mr. S. E. Duncan, 415 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Hurt By Fall Downstairs.

Descending the stairs at her home, 1014 Preston street, Mrs. Elizabeth Bleiweiss fell headlong down a long flight of steps and sustained serious injuries Wednesday night shortly after supper. She caught her foot in the carpet. Dr. Frank E. Corrigan was called and found that Mrs. Bleiweiss had sustained a dislocated left shoulder, besides probable internal injuries. She was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where she was greatly improved last night. Mrs. Bleiweiss is sixty years of age and is the widow of Isadore Bleiweiss, who was a prominent merchant.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Horace C. Brannin and Mrs. Lena T. Bryant, of Pleasureville, Henry county, Ky., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride in Pleasureville, only a very few of the nearest relatives of the bride and groom being present.

* * *

Mrs. T. Helm Minary will be the hostess at an informal bridge party given at her home this afternoon in honor of Mrs. John South, of Frankfort, who is visiting Mrs. Graham Vreeland, on Fourth avenue. Mrs. Minary's guests will include:

MESDAMES.

John South, Spratt Bridges,
John Moren, Graham Vreeland,
Louis Wymond, Alexander Goldsborough Ward, Robinson,
Lemuel McHenry, Annette Voris Avery.

* * *

Mrs. James S. Barret will give a bridge party this afternoon at her home on West Broadway in honor of Mrs. Charles Parsons Pettus and Mrs. George Welch Simmons, of St. Louis.

* * *

Mrs. James Bayard, of Germantown, Pa., was the guest of honor at a charming and informal afternoon reception given yesterday by Mrs. George Gaulbert at her home on Fourth avenue.

* * *

Miss Helen Donigan will leave early in February for New York and sail on February 15 for Rome, Italy, to spend some time with her cousin, Miss Jessie Cochran. Miss Cochran, who is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Trabue, in St. James Court, will sail with Miss Donigan.

* * *

Miss Joel Harris, who is the guest of Miss Helen Donigan, will leave the first of next week for New Orleans to remain until spring.

* * *

Mrs. C. P. Barnes, who has been in Paris for the last six months, is visiting Mrs. George C. Avery, on Third avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Sharpe, who has been at the Galt House for some time, is with Miss Fannie Anderson on West Broadway for the rest of the winter. Mrs. Sharpe, who has been ill, is greatly improved.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, who went to New York to spend the Thanksgiving holidays with their daughter, Miss Lucy Jones, who is at school there, will return home to-day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wood of Honolulu, passed through Louisville yesterday on their way to Washington, and were the guests of Mrs. William Hoffman Young while in the city.

* * *

Miss Artemesia Barrow, of Lexington, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. Adger Stewart.

* * *

Miss Lee Long Babbitt, who is a student at school in Washington, will return home on December 20 to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Babbitt.

* * *

Mrs. George Welch Simmons and Mrs. Charles Parsons Pettus, who have been the guests of Mrs. Charles Huntley Gibson since last Sunday, will return to their home in St. Louis to-morrow night.

Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Pettus were the guests of honor at a beautiful luncheon given yesterday by Miss Nannie Hite Winston at her home on Third avenue. The decorations were of pink roses, and the confections and favors were also in pink.

* * *

Miss Belle Norris has returned home after a visit to Mrs. Louis Nolan, in Richmond. Miss Norris was extensively entertained during her stay in Richmond.

* * *

Mrs. Lister Witherspoon and her daughters, Misses Ellen and Ethel Witherspoon, of Versailles, and Miss Ella Johnson, of Tuscumbia, Ala., who have been at the Galt House for several days, will return home to-day. They came to attend the wedding of Miss Rose Johnston Robinson to Mr. Mason Brown Barret, which was solemnized on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Ryland and her daughter, Miss Mabel Ryland, of Russellville, are visiting Miss Eleanor Ryland.

* * *

Mr. William Morton, of Racine, Wis., is in Louisville for two weeks, and is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. William Wood, of the City of Mexico, who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hewett, for several weeks, will leave for home the first of next week.

* * *

Miss Frances Waters, of Charleston, W. Va., will be the guest of Miss Florrie Lee Taylor for the Christmas holidays.

* * *

Miss Stanley Jackson, of Winchester, is the guest of Mrs. Alexander McLennan for ten days.

* * *

Mr. James Leech Wells has returned to Nashville after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Leech.

* * *

Mr. H. B. Briggs, of Nashville, has returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Adger Stewart.

* * *

Mrs. John Mason Williams has returned home after an extended trip through the West.

* * *

Miss Fan Sparks, of the St. James, will leave to-day for Lawrenceburg, where she will visit Miss Alice Saffel.

* * *

Miss Sallie Robinson, who has been visiting Dr. B. W. Dudley and Mrs. Dudley in Lexington for the last two weeks, returned home Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. William Wilson has returned from Richmond, where he was the guest of Miss Marion Burnam.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. DeBra, of Dayton, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Willa, of Douglas Court.

* * *

Mr. Henry Moore and Mrs. L. M. Collins, of Memphis, were married last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Overbacker, Jr., 1639 Everett avenue, the Rev. T. M. Hawes officiating. Mrs. Moore formerly resided in this city and is a sister of Mrs. Overbacker. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left last night for Memphis, where they will reside.

* * *

Miss Mildred Archer Rodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rodman, of Burton avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, and Mr. John Morris Baird, of Chicago, formerly of Louisville, were married at the home of the bride's parents on December 2. The Rodmans belong to the Frankfort family, which has been identified with the bench and bar of the State for generations. Mr. Baird is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baird.

* * *

The ladies of the First Presbyterian church will have a sale in the Wheeler & Wilson-Singer sewing machine rooms, 637 Fourth avenue, to-morrow from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Delicious home-made chicken salad, cakes, pickles, candies and other delicacies will be sold at reasonable prices.

* * *

Messrs. Kilbourne and Force Dennis, who are students at Yale, will return home December 18 to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dennis.

* * *

Miss Alice Bacon Barnes and Miss Jeannette Barnes, who are at school in Pittsfield, Mass., will spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Barnes.

* * *

Mrs. Allen Hoffman and her son, Edson, of Frankfort, are spending the week in Louisville.

* * *

The Decoration Committee of the Charity ball wish to thank the following florists for their kindness in donating the decorations. They displayed exquisite taste and the greatest generosity, and their ready response to the request for flowers and greens is greatly appreciated by the women who were the projectors of the Charity ball. Thanks are given to the following: Mrs. C. B. Thompson, Jacob Shultz, Fred Haupt, Nanz & Neuner, August Baumer, William Walker, Beutel & Frederick, Ferd Walker and J. E. Marret.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Levy will close their country home at Eastwood this week and come to The Seelbach to remain until January, when they contemplate a trip to Mexico and California.

* * *

Mr. Henry C. Colgan has returned from Chicago, where he attended the Automobile Show.

Allan—Taylor.

Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 5.—Dr. Walter C. Taylor, youngest son of the late Dr. F. J. Taylor, was married to Miss Virginia Lee Allan, only daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. F. Allan, at the Christian church here. Dr. Taylor is a brother of Postmaster J. F. Taylor and is well known in Louisville, where he graduated with honors at the Louisville College of Dentistry four years ago. After a short bridal tour they will return here and make their home with the bride's parents.

Moss—Smith.

Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The engagement of Miss Laura Ella Moss, of this place, to Mr. Harry Smith, of Mayfield, Ky., has been announced.

SHANTYBOAT IN PERIL

WITH TWELVE PASSENGERS VERY NEAR FALLS.

Sighted By Life-Savers and Towed To Safety Against Strong Southwestern Wind.

Driven perilously toward the Ohio falls by a strong southwesterly wind, a shantyboat, belonging to Harvey Lee, a riverman, with twelve passengers on board, was rescued by Uncle Sam's life savers yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock at the foot of Second street and towed to safe waters. The boat is not very large and had it struck the treacherous rocks, which are extremely dangerous as the river is low, all on board probably would have been drowned.

The boat was sighted about 2:30 o'clock by the lookout at the Life Saving station, who saw the men at the oars had lost control of the boat, which was being carried into dangerous water. Capt. William Devan immediately sent three men in a boat to the rescue. The boat was opportunely reached and towed into safe waters at the head of the canal.

Those on board were Harvey Lee, the owner, his wife and daughter, Maggie, Mrs. Mary Hyden and seven children, Harry, Ollie, John, Virgil, Georgie, Josie and Rosie, Edward Hall, who was assisting Dee through the canal, was also on board. The boat was on its way to Mt. Vernon, Ind.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

The December Deluge.

'Twas a month before Christmas, or six weeks, I guess,
When all of the people who write for the press
Began to get busy with prose and with rhymes
And grind out their copy for holiday times.

And now comes the deluge; prepare for the rush.
You'll shortly be flooded with Christmas-time slush.
The pent flood of piffle its bounds has now burst;
The waves are upon you, and this is the first!

* * *

A New Plea.

"Yes; I shot the man," admitted the accused. "He was a thorough scoundrel and deserved it."

"Your honor, an' gentlemen of the jury," said the sage-brush attorney, "bein' as the prisoner has been manly enough to make sech a statement, an' not plead loss of memory, or dementia, or any other hypothetical foolishness, I hereby move that the prisoner be discharged."

It was so voted.

* * *

At the Horse Show.

"Everybody is talking about the cob, the hackney and so on."

"Well?"

"Seems to me the clothes-horse should get at least one prize."

* * *

A Difficult Feat.

"Keep your head in the clouds and your ear to the ground," declared the theorizer, "and you'll never go amiss."

"No, I s'pose not," responded the practical politician. "I wish I was built so's to be able to."

* * *

Our Idol Is Clay.

On looking street car adiets o'er
I'm much afraid
The muse thatt poets loved of yore
Has entered trade.

* * *

Seem To Be.

"What ye readin' about, paw?"

"There's been another seismic disturbance, maw."

"Ah, them Seismics is a turbulent race."

* * *

The Realistic School.

She threw her arms around his neck,
kissed him and told him—

"That she loved him!" the gentle reader exclaims.

But the gentle reader forgets that this

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Is what every man wants in his savings. People who put their savings in securities a year ago are now mourning some vanished dollars. People who put their money in a savings bank are now patting themselves on the back, because they still have every dollar of it in perfect security and with interest added.

Your deposit here is backed by $2,200,000 capital, surplus and stockholders' liability.

Savings Department open until 8 o'clock Saturday nights.

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are accepted by this company, and a LIBERAL RATE OF INTEREST is allowed on daily balances, SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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FIFTH AND MAIN STS.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MAIN STREETS

HAS ONE MILLION OF ITS OWN CAPITAL TO GUARANTEE YOUR DEPOSITS.

SIX MONTHS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BEARING THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST.

SELF-PROTECTION

Moves Veterinarians To Indorse Projected Statute.

WOULD KEEP UNQUALIFIED DOCTORS OUT OF STATE.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION HOLDING ITS CONVENTION HERE.

SOME INTERESTING TALKS.

A discussion at some length of the proposed bill for the regulation of the practice of veterinary surgery in Kentucky, the reading of a paper on a subject of paramount interest to stock raisers and the election to membership in the association of four practitioners occupied the time of the opening session of the third annual meeting of the Kentucky State Veterinary Association, which was convened yesterday at the Galt House. The proposed new law is the same measure that was introduced at the last session of the Legislature and after being reported favorably by both Senate and House Committees died on the calendar when legislation was blocked by the Whisky Bill. Realizing the importance to the profession of this law, which was pointed out during the discussion, the association will have it introduced again and made law.

The association was convened at 2 o'clock and the first matter which occupied the attention of the delegates was a paper by Dr. J. W. Jameson, of Paris, on "Foot Rot in Sheep." This disease, according to Dr. Jameson's remarks, prevails to an alarming extent in a number of counties adjoining Bourbon, where he is Assistant State Veterinary Inspector. The counties to which Dr. Jameson referred are Fayette, Bourbon, Clarke, Montgomery, Bath, Harrison and Nicholas. Following the reading of the paper a discussion was participated in by Drs. W. E. A. Wyman, of Covington, G. W. Butler, of Louisville; C. A. Miller, D. A. Platt and F. T. Eisenman. It was pointed out that the most restrictive measures must be employed in these counties in order to overcome the ravages.

* * *

Consideration of Bill For Perfection.

The consideration of the bill for the regulation of veterinary surgery was more for the purpose of correction and perfection, there being no new matter introduced aside from that contained in the original proposed law. Its purpose, that of keeping from the confines of the Commonwealth incompetent and irregular horse dentists and other fake veterinary doctors, was reiterated in the remarks made by the delegates in addition to the asservation that "Kentucky is the dumping ground for these fellows," who constitute that class which fail to pass the necessary requirements in other States.

It was explained by Dr. Eisenman, of Louisville, that the bill was not intended to prohibit veterinary surgeons sufficiently qualified in other States from coming to Kentucky in response to a call and practicing on stock, inasfar as they do not establish an office here. Dr. Eisenman gave it as his opinion that the condition in this respect was worse in Kentucky than in other States. Dr. Eisenman pointed out that frequently New Orleans veterinary surgeons sojourned here in response to calls, but did not establish offices here, and said that this practice the association did not seek to prohibit.

A motion by Dr. C. A. Miller, of Louisville, to refer the bill as corrected to an attorney prevailed and the discussion was concluded.

* * *

Applications For Membership.

The applications for memoership of Drs. E. M. Lang, of Louisville; L. H. Crisler, of Covington; Robert E. Ferneyhough, G. W. Butler, Adam S. Knowles and T. A. Mable, all of Louisville, and connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry, were then taken up for consideration, and after a motion was adopted to accept the doctors from the bureau without the necessary fee they were admitted.

The paper read by W. E. Wyman, of Covington, discussing the subject of municipal inspection of milk, was of special interest and was read by Dr. Wyman following the election of applicants to membership.

* * *

How Laws Should Be Framed.

The following is a extract from the paper:

While legislation in itself does not give a sanitary milk, to be effective it must cover the production of milk, the care and handling of the same, the prevention of adulteration and finally the prevention of the sale of damaged milk. If the milk-consuming public would demand a sanitary milk it would be a matter of possibly twelve months, and at that time sanitary milk only would be attainable.

As a result of the agitation of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the daily press, the various milk inspectors of the municipalities, the reading public has become somewhat uneasy as regards the milk supply and is squirming. Now one of the problems is not to unduly alarm the public by parading bacterial counts before them and similar propositions, but to give the public facts of substantial nature.

If the public sees once that it was unduly alarmed a reaction will set in leading to indifference and loss of confidence in those who are in charge of the correction of the existing evil a long time will be required to regain the confidence which it originally gave those put there to assist it to get a sanitary milk.

* * *

"Equestrium Poisoning."

D. A. Platt, of Lexington, read a paper on "Equestrium Poisoning." This disease in animals is sometimes known as spinal meningitis and has, until the last few years, been quite problematical to the profession. Dr. Platt told of the permaginta solution treatment which has been a success to a marked degree.

Following the reading of this paper the association adjourned until 8 o'clock. "Would You Recommend the Veterinary Profession For a Livelihood?" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. M. N. Leach, of Lexington, immediately after the delegates reconvened. Dr. Eisenman, of Louisville, read a paper on the "Future Veterinarian," and after both had been discussed the meeting was adjourned.

Clinics will be held to-day at the offices of A. D. & F. T. Eisenman, Miller & Lang and John T. Chawk, and the election of officers will be held this morning at the Galt House.

The following veterinary surgeons are present at the meeting: Drs. Edward M. Lang, Louisville; T. B. Love, New Albany; M. N. Leach, Lexington; C. A. Miller, Louisville; L. H. Crisler, Covington; Robert E. Ferneyhough, Louisville; J. S. Butler, Raleigh, N. C.; C. Cann, Louisville; T. A. Mable, Louisville; A. T. Knowles, Appleton City, Mo.; G. W. Butler, Louisville, W. E. A. Wyman, Covington; J. W. Jameson, Paris; F. T. Eisenman, Louisville, and D. A. Platt, Lexington.

The association officers are: Dr. Eisenman, president; M. N. Leach, first vice president; J. E. Gray, Bowling Green, second vice president, and D. A. Platt, secretary and treasurer.

COST OF LONDON LORD MAYOR.

[New York Tribune.]

A London paper reports that it costs the Corporation of London about $90,000 a year to maintain the pomp and glory of the Lord Mayor's office. The Lord Mayor gets $50,000 a year salary, new furniture for each incumbent costs $500, and the robe supplied to each newly-elected official is worth $1,000. The rates, taxes and tithes payable on the Mansion House total $10,000 a year, and other incidental expenses bring the annual cost of the office to $90,000.

WRIT OF MANDATE

Issued Against Board of Public Works Members.

FRANK GREEN WANTS STREET OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED.

MRS. DELPHINE PENNINGTON SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS.

MRS. ELIZABETH EGAN'S DEATH

In the case of the State of Indiana ex rel. Frank Green against the Board of Public Works of New Albany, Judge W. C. Utz, in the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany, yesterday issued a writ of mandate against Thomas M. McCulloch, Philip Strack and John Hieb, members of the board, requiring them to show cause why obstructions have not been removed from an alley in the North Side suburb of that city. The writ is returnable December 10.

The relator, Frank Green, averred that he had petitioned the board last June for the removal of the obstructions, which consisted of fences and several outhouses, but that no steps toward such removal had been taken by the defendants. The contention concerning the alley, which is situated between State and Walnut streets, running south from Albany street across Blair and Washington streets to a roadway, has been on for many months and created no end of hard feelings among people living in the North Side suburb.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST ON.

Y. M. C. A.'s of Three Cities Competing For Numerous Prizes.

The triangular membership contest in which the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Albany, Evansville and Terre Haute are competing to see which can make the best membership record, is now on, having begun yesterday, and will continue until December 21. In this contest every dollar paid in on membership counts one point, and the association having the most points to its credit by 10 o'clock on the night of December 21 will be declared the winner.

In New Albany sixteen teams of five men each have been organized to carry on the campaign, and the winning team will be given a five-course turkey banquet at the close. The captains of the teams are W. W. Brooks, No. 1; R. C. Ellis, No. 2; George H. Zeilmann, No. 3; John Horn, No. 4; Alfred Young, No. 5; Clarence Schindler, No. 6; Edmund Stoy, No. 7; Dr. E. R. Perry, No. 8; Walter Gadient, No. 9; H. B. Murphy, No. 10; Herman W. Brown, No. 11; Carl Maetschke, No. 12; Poucher Coleman, No. 13; Benjamin Krey, No. 14; E. H. Coleman, No. 15; Charles A. Lehmann, Jr., No. 16.

To the individual scoring the greatest number of points will be given $10 in gold, and the one securing the second largest number will receive a year's membership in the Y. M. C. A. The boy under sixteen securing the largest number of points will also receive a year's membership. While both the other cities in the contest largely exceed New Albany in population, the people of that city are more enthusiastic and are confident they will have the highest score.

LODGES ELECT OFFICERS.

Results of Three Elections of New Albany Societies Announced.

Society lodges of New Albany have held elections with the following results: Eagle Camp, No. 5149, Modern Woodmen of America—Venerable Consul, R. J. Curtis; Worthy Advisor, W. F. Pepper; Banker, J. H. Davis; Clerk, John F. Knauer; Escort, Marion Dawson; Watchman, C. E. Elsman; Sentry, H. C. Sarjes; Physicians, Dr. W. W. Richards and Dr. H. B. Shacklett.

Pawnee Tribe of Red Men—Sachem, John Wise; Senior Sagamore, David Beard; Junior Sagamore, George Smith; Prophet, Lafayette McDaniels; Chief of Records, Herman Schlageter; Collector of Wampum, E. C. Seabrook; Keeper of Wampum, Andrew F. Rouck; Trustee, Walter Weissinger. The next meeting of the tribe will be held December 24, instead of Christmas night, the regular meeting time.

New Albany Chapter, Order of Eastern Star—Worthy Matron, Mrs. Thomas E. Spence; Worthy Patron, L. B. Huckeby; Associate Matron, Mrs. G. L. Kelly; Conductress, Mrs. M. C. Graff; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Lottie Darnell; Secretary, Mrs. Edgar Needham; Treasurer, Mrs. Diana Conner; Adah, Mrs. Thomas Hickey; Ruth, Mrs. Fanny Pepper; Martha, Mrs. Adelaide Laufer; Esther, Mrs. Henrietta Mitchell; Electa, Mrs. Carrie Ewell; Warder, Mrs. Viola Maxwell; Chaplain, Mrs. Fanny Hindman; Sentinel, Thomas E. Spence; Marshal, C. B. Durnell.

MRS. PENNINGTON'S DEATH

Follows Illness Aggravated By Infirmities of Advanced Age.

Mrs. Delphine Pennington, widow of Capt. Henry Pennington, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 1116 East Spring street, New Albany, her death being due to heart trouble, aggravated by the infirmities of advanced age. She was born in Columbus, O., seventy-nine years and six months ago, but had passed nearly all of her long life in New Albany, to which city she went when a very young girl.

She is survived by five children, four sons and a daughter. They are Col. George H. Pennington, Frank A. Pennington, J. Will Pennington and Miss Jennie Pennington, of New Albany, and Samuel Pennington, Los Angeles, Cal. The last mentioned had been notified of the critical condition of his mother and left Los Angeles last Friday night, arriving in New Albany Wednesday night.

Mrs. Pennington's husband, the late Capt. Henry Pennington, died a few years ago. He was for many years a soldier and had served in the Indian, Mexican and Civil Wars. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and was greatly esteemed by everyone who knew her on account of her kind heart and pleasant disposition. The funeral will be to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family home.

Death of Mrs. Egan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Egan, wife of Thomas Egan, died yesterday morning at the family home, 426 Bank street, New Albany. She was suddenly stricken with paralysis last Friday night and remained unconscious until she passed away. Her age was fifty-eight years and she is survived by her husband and five children, Sister Mary Frances, who is in a convent at Chicago; Misses Mary and Elizabeth Egan, Edward and Thomas Egan, of New Albany. She was a consistent and faithful member of Holy Trinity Catholic church and was held in high esteem. Funeral services will be held at that sanctuary to-morrow morning.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEW ALBANY

—Hope Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., will have work in the initiatory degree at the meeting to-night.

—John F. Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Evans, died at the home of his parents on the river road, southwest of this city, yesterday morning.

—At the Second Presbyterian church this evening, preparatory services will be held for the Holy Communion, to be observed next Sunday morning.

—In the case of Henry Buhler against W. F. Dawson, a finding was returned in the Circuit Court for the plaintiff and an order of foreclosure of mortgage was made.

—The boxing and wrestling classes, made up of members of the Y. M. C. A., will meet hereafter each Tuesday night during the winter at the association gymnasium.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, 36 West Fourth street, entertained a large company at dinner yesterday, the guests of honor being Mr. and Mrs. John Vink, of Parsons, Kan.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Harmon left last night for Ocean Spring, Miss., where they will spend three months. Mr. Harmon is an enthusiastic fisherman and enjoys the sport found there.

—Mrs. Fred Ruoff will leave to-day for Greenville, where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Laura Scott, until December 16, when she will return to her home at Los Angeles, Cal.

—The Standard Bearers of Trinity M. E. church will have an evening of entertainment at the parsonage, East Eleventh and Spring streets, to-night. A feature will be a parliamentary drill.

—Revival services that are being held nightly in Centenary M. E. church, under the auspices of the Epworth League of that church, are being largely attended and much interest is manifested.

—The firemen were called at noon yesterday by telephone to the residence of William Fite, at Thomas and Elm streets, the blaze having been caused by a defective flue. It was easily extinguished and the loss was small.

—Mrs. Anna Christina Voelker, wife of Andrew Voelker, died a few days ago at her home in Harrison county, near Lanesville. She was fifty years old and is survived by her husband and seven children, four sons and three daughters.

—An election will be held to-day in Georgetown township, northwest of this city, to vote on a proposition to build a free turnpike road, which will begin at Edwardsville, five miles west of here, and run to the Harrison county line.

—The funeral of Mathias Renn will take place to-day at St. Joseph's church, ten miles north of the city. Mr. Renn was seventy-six years old and is survived by his wife, ten children, twenty grandchildren and one great grandchild.

—James Brown, a former resident of this city, has become insane at his home in Washington, D. C., and placed in an asylum in that city. He is a nephew of William O'Brien, who lives at 907 East Eleventh street, and he has not been here for many years.

—Gather Brown has filed a suit in the Circuit Court, praying for a decree of divorce from Henry Brown. She alleges as grounds of the action, desertion, failure to provide and habitual drunkenness. They were married May 29, 1904, and separated in August, 1907.

—Joshua H. Hibbard is here from Philadelphia to visit his cousin, Judge Thomas L. Smith. This is Mr. Hibbard's first visit to New Albany since 1866, and he was greatly surprised at the improvements. Mr. Hibbard was formerly connected with the old Louisville Democrat.

—The funeral of Jacob Rapp took place yesterday morning at St. Mary's Catholic church and was largely attended. Services were conducted by the Rev. George C. Borries, the associate pastor, and the burial was in the cemetery on the Charlestown road, east of the city.

—J. P. Massey and C. L. Devoll, representing an oil company, of Chicago, have been in Harrison county for several weeks leasing land on which oil and gas will be prospected for. The company has branch offices at Vincennes and Evansville. About 4,000 acres of land were leased in Scott township, Harrison county.

—Five members of Post Q, Travelers' Protective Association, have been appointed a committee to arrange for a banquet to be given by the post at Mozart hall, Friday night, December 20. A committee was also appointed to make the arrangements for the annual mid-winter picnic, to be held next month at the same place.

—Mrs. Abbie Farnesley, widow of Capt. Joshua P. Farnesley, who has been ill at her home, "Hillidale," near Bridgeport, ten miles southwest of this city, on the river road, is somewhat improved. Her aged husband died about two weeks ago of cancer. Mrs. Farnesley is eighty-two years old and has been in failing health for several years.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Clokey, of Troy, Ohio, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city for twenty-five years, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Preston Foreman, of Winona Lake, also a former pastor, delivered addresses last night at the First church anniversary celebration, which has been in progress nightly since last Sunday.

—A. W. Bruner, State Food and Drug Inspector, has been in the city, making visits to the retail establishments, which he inspected several weeks ago. His visit is for the purpose of ascertaining how his suggestions for improvement have been carried out. He said that everything was satisfactory, and the dealers show an evident desire to observe the provisions of the pure food law.

—The charity ball and concert given last night by the Dinner Club girls at Maennerchor Hall, was a great success in every particular and a neat sum was raised, which will be applied toward buying coal and relieving the necessities of the destitute. The concert and one-act play, "Six Cups of Chocolate," was a pleasant innovation that was greatly enjoyed by many who did not stay for the ball.

—Two games of basketball will be played to-night at the High School gymnasium. The first will be between the High School and the team of the New Albany Business College, and the second will be between the two High School teams. The game in the New Albany Basketball League will be played to-night at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. One will be between the Arrows and the P. T. S., and there will be an extra game between the Jeffersonville High School team and the Keystone Juniors.

SHORT WATER SUPPLY

CAUSED BY BREAKING OF THIRTEEN-INCH MAIN.

Elevators Out of Commission and Higher Sections of City Almost Cut Off.

As the result of a thirteen-inch water main breaking at Mellwood and Frankfort avenues yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the water supply in the business section of the city, Crescent Hill, Clifton and the Highlands is affected. All the elevators in the city which are operated by water supplied by the Louisville Water Company are said to have quit running about 2:30 o'clock. About a dozen buildings were affected. Among the lifts put out of commission was the elevator in the City Hall.

It was said by an employe of the Water Company last night that the water was under control and a corps of twenty men were working at the break. Late last night the water was about three inches deep in the street and almost up to the track of the Prospect suburban line.

No damage to property is done, as the break is near vacant lots. Hundreds of people in the vicinity are deprived of their water supply, while the supply in Crescent Hill, Clifton and the Highlands was reported to be very weak. It is said that the break will be repaired by morning.

The main is one of the largest ones, and assists in carrying water to a large portion of the city.

Funeral of Frank Kodalle.

The funeral services of Frank Kodalle, aged forty-two years, a saloonkeeper at 1100 East Broadway, who succumbed to heart disease Wednesday, will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at St. Martin's church. The burial will be in St. Mary's cemetery, in New Albany.

Mrs. Bodine No Better.

Mrs. J. M. Bodine, prominent in society circles and wife of Dr. J. M. Bodine, is very low at her apartments at the Galt House. Members of the family are at her bedside constantly.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

UNDER NEW LAW

Supt. Whittaker Makes Settlement With State.

COMPULSORY NOW TO SQUARE ACCOUNTS EACH MONTH.

TWO-YEAR-OLD BOY DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID.

LIGHTS ARE BURNING DIMLY.

Superintendent W. H. Whittaker, of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, has made his first monthly settlement with the State Treasurer under the new depository law, which changes the old system at the institution. Formerly it was allowable to make a settlement only once every three months, but this was not taken advantage of, the earnings being paid in oftener. The new law makes it compulsory to make the settlement monthly and promptly.

For the purpose of having funds on hands at all times to meet bills and other incidental amounts a working capital of $10,000 has been given the institution, and this can be used at all times, the sums expended being returned as soon as vouchers are forwarded to the State Treasurer. In this manner the working capital is practically $10,000 at all times, but not a cent of the earnings is touched for expenses, all of that being forwarded to Indianapolis at the end of every month.

Since the new depository law is now in force and will become operative as soon as the different boards of finance can contract for depositing the funds in their hands, there is considerable surmising as to what the result will be on the money market in Indiana. Many contend that the banks will necessarily have to raise the rate of interest on loans, as they have to pay for the use of the money and must get this back. Formerly a greater part of the deposits from the several departments did not draw any interest and were loaned out by the banks where placed. It is not believed, however, that the increase will be large.

CHILD DRINKS POISON.

Two-Year-Old Lawrence Smith Found Carbolic Acid Bottle.

Information reached Jeffersonville yesterday of the death of Lawrence Smith, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Smith, who live near Sellersburg, on the road leading to St. Joseph's Hill. He accidentally got hold of a bottle containing carbolic acid and drank the contents. The child had just reached an age where it was venturesome and was left in a room by his mother, playing on the floor with a box that contained his blocks and other things. During the absence of Mrs. Smith the child pushed the box up to a cupboard and, getting on the box, reached over on a low shelf, where he found the bottle containing the poison and swallowed a good part of the contents. The pain caused him to scream, and this attracted his mother's attention and she ran to him.

It required only an instant to surmise what the trouble was and as soon as possible a physician was summoned, but he could not do anything, the little fellow dying soon after his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are almost prostrated over the shock. They have been married only a few years and the son was their oldest child. They have another only a few months old. The burial will take place to-day at Sellersburg.

SEASON OF DARKNESS

In Jeffersonville Due To Breakdowns At New Albany.

Jeffersonville is enjoying a season of darkness and last night every street light was out of service and the incandescent lamps in the stores were in bad shape. The same conditions existed the previous night, and on Tuesday night there was only a partial service. On Wednesday night the police were called on in some instances to escort people to their homes to protect them from footpads they imagined might be at large, but no "holdup" was reported. The trouble was caused by some of the machinery at New Albany breaking down, and considerable time is being consumed in making repairs. The old plant at Jeffersonville that formerly furnished a current for lighting purposes, was retired several months ago and when it was put in service again it had undergone so many changes that the power was found insufficient to furnish current only for the incandescent lights and these burned badly.

Jury Has Damage Case.

Under instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning if one be reached, the jury trying the $5,000 damage action of Mary Korbe against the Louisville and Southern Traction Company retired late last evening in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville and was still out last night. According to the facts brought out during the trial that lasted two days, Miss Korbe boarded an open car near her home to ride to her place of employment August 29, 1906, and as she neared the point she wanted to get off she got down on the step to be ready to disembark promptly. It was alleged that before the car came to a complete stop the conductor signalled the motorman to go ahead, which threw Miss Korbe to the ground.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—The management of the Deaconess Hospital is maturing plans for observing "tag day" in this city similar to that recently held in Louisville by the King's Daughters.

—In the City Court yesterday morning Walter Whitesides was given a hearing by Judge Harry C. Pedexter on the charge of assaulting Jesse Spellman and he was acquitted.

—In the suit of the International Harvester Company against William J. Barnett on a note of $125, an inspection of the instrument by the defendant was ordered in the Circuit Court yesterday.

—In a critical condition from typhoid fever, Carl Schultz, a Spring-street business man, was yesterday removed from his home to the Deaconess Hospital. His condition is such that alarm is felt for him.

—Mrs. Frank Hambaugh, of New Albany, while skating in a local rink in this city, fell and sustained a fracture of the wrist. She was taken to the office of Dr. E. W. Bruner for surgical attention.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Jeffersonville and New Albany Chautauqua Association preliminary plans were mapped out for the annual meeting next August. It was decided to secure the very best attractions to be had.

—William Lightcap, administrator of the estate of Mary A. Lightcap, yesterday filed a deed in the office of George W. Stoner, Recorder of Clark county, conveying to Lou Lightcap 23 acres of land in grant 273 for a consideration of $3,000.

—The death of Mrs. John Amos, who had several relatives in this city, is announced from Lexington, Scott county. Her demise was due to stomach trouble and she had been ill for some time. She is survived by a husband and several children.

—Both the local banks yesterday published statements of their condition, which is shown to be healthy. Neither has suffered from the recent financial stringency and business has been conducted without any apparent fear of a panic.

—The damage action of William T. Ingram against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad, on account of a fire that destroyed a meadow, was dismissed in the Circuit Court yesterday, there having been a settlement out of court.

—Helen Sparks, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sparks, of Watson, came near being burned to death by her clothing catching fire while she was standing in front of the grate. She was saved by her grandmother, Mrs. William Sparks.

—By leave the motion to strike out objections was withdrawn yesterday in the suit of John H. Shilling and others for a change of highway in Charlestown township and separate demurrers to several paragraphs were sustained and the case was put at issue.

—Miss Lula Preefer has gone to the bedside of her sister, Miss Charles Williman, who is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia at her home in Corbin, Ky. Information received yesterday by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Preefer, was in effect that she is holding her own.

—Herman Bixley, a young man whose home is near Lexington, Scott county, is in jail at Scottsburg on the charge of attacking his father, George W. Bixler, and his mother with a corn knife, wounding both of them. It is believed he is insane and an affort will be made to send him to the asylum.

—A call will be issued in the next few days by Samuel L. Scott, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, for a mass-meeting of the Democrats of the county in this city on December 28, to select delegates to the district convention in New Albany on January 2 to name a chairman.

—On behalf of the defendant an appeal was prayed for and granted in the Circuit Court yesterday in the mandamus proceeding of the State of Indiana ex rel John W. Bower and others again James N. Teeple, trustee of Charlestown township, to compel the defendant to maintain a school near Otisco.

—The deposition of Lula Rinke was published yesterday in the suit of Emma R. Tyler against the estate of William Tyler on a claim of $5,289 for services rendered, the case having been continued at the last term of court on account of the absence of Mrs. Rinke. It is now set for a hearing on December 12.

—A mass-convention has been called the several townships of Scott county by Elijah L. Gladden, chairman of the Scott County Democratic Central Committee, for December 28, to name delegates to the district convention, which will be held in New Albany on January 2, to name a district chairman.

—Post 86, G. A. R., has elected the following officers: Col. D. L. Weir, commander; Silas Baldwin, senior vice commander; John Waggoner, junior vice commander; E. B. Youman, chaplain; William Fawcett, quartermaster; Reuben Mason, officer of the day; George Rogers, officer of the guard; Samuel Rose, sergeant.

—A hearing will be given Louis Wright, colored, in the City Court this morning on the charge of peddling without a license. He was arrested by Patrolman James Masters after a number of persons had complained that the man was selling storage eggs, which he represented he had gathered fresh from his hens on his farm near Watson.

—Under the new depository law, which has just gone into effect, every political division of the ninety-two counties in the State will be compelled to publish a notice that bids for accepting deposits will be received on a specific day and the cost will be a considerable item of expense. In this county the notices are already beginning to appear.

—Miss Mabelle Smith, a daughter of John Hickson Smith, formerly of this city, but who was Mayor of Bedford at the time Miss Sarah Schafer, the Latin teacher, was murdered, was married at Scottsburg a few days ago to John Borneman, of Chicago. The bride at the time of the marriage was visiting at Underwood. She was born at Memphis, this county.

PLEADS IN VAIN FOR SON IN PENITENTIARY

AGED MAN GOES BACK TO HELP TWO OTHERS.

NOW IN JAIL CONVICTED OF KILLING MEN.

SACRIFICES HIS FORTUNE.

Frankfort, Kyl., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—After almost a week of patient waiting during which time he haunted the executive building in an effort to see Governor Beckham to make an appeal to the Chief Executive to pardon his son, William Kennedy, a ten-year convict, Grove C. Kennedy, the man of many troubles, returned to his home in Lincoln county to-day to spend a few days with two more sons who are facing penitentiary sentences.

The elder Kennedy has seen more than his share of trouble during the past few years. His son, William Kennedy, is serving a ten-year sentence for manslaughter. His son, James Kennedy, was recently convicted in the Lincoln Circuit Court and sentenced for life for murder, and still another son, Faulkner Kennedy, is also in jail in Stanford with a twenty-one years' sentence hanging over his head for murder. Both of those in jail in Stanford were tried and convicted at a recent term of the Lincoln court and are waiting for their cases to be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The father of the boys also has a record of considerable note, and it is said the record of himself and his family made much against him securing a pardon for the son now in the penitentiary. The elder Kennedy was sent up for twenty-one years during the term of Governor Blackburn and was pardoned by that official after serving three years. His first trial resulted in a hung jury, and on his second trial he was given a life sentence, which verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and on his third trial, which was upheld by the higher court, he was given a sentence of twenty-one years.

Kennedy was regarded as one of the wealthiest men in Lincoln county, but the troubles of his sons during the past few years are said to have greatly depleted his bank-roll. He recently disposed of one of his farms in Lincoln county to defray the expenses of the last two trials, and he said while here this week that he would sell all of his property in that section of the State and move to a more congenial climate.

The old man, who is now past seventy, says he will spend every dollar of his fortune in the defense of his boys, and if he fails in securing freedom for them, he will at least have the consolation of knowing he had done his duty.

August Praesmeyer's Funeral.

The funeral services of August Praesmeyer, aged seventy-four years, who died Wednesday afternoon at the Home of the Aged and Infirm, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the undertaking establishment of Albert Neurath, 837 East Market street. The burial will be in Eastern cemetery. He was a native of Germany, but had lived in Louisville practically all of his life. Praesmeyer was a cigarmaker and is survived by his wife and four children.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

(Condensed.)

OF THE

National Bank of Kentucky

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 5,361,257.18	Capital stock	$ 1,645,000.00
Real estate	70,399.73	Surplus	1,000,000.00
U. S. and other bonds and stocks	2,822,351.43	Undivided profits	206,772.86
Due from U. S. Treasurer	82,870.58	Fund to pay taxes	18,196.59
Due from reserve agents	615,838.54	National bank notes outstanding	1,644,000.00
Due from other banks	617,176.03	Deposits	5,429,097.34
Cash	888,173.30	Bonds borrowed	515,000.00
Total	$10,458,066.79	Total	$10,458,066.79

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Long experience, capable management and financial strength.

ALL BUSINESS RECEIVES CAREFUL ATTENTION.

OFFICERS:

OSCAR FENLEY, President. J. M. ATHERTON, Vice President.

HENRY D. ORMSBY, Cashier.

D. W. GRAY, Asst. Cashier. THOS. J. WOOD, Asst. Cashier.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—December 5, 1907, at 1 p. m., Mr. John J. Doyle, aged 50 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, William T. Doyle, 256 East Main street, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, December 7, at 8:30 o'clock, and at St. Michael's church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

Portland, Ore.; Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

KODALLE—Entered into rest, Wednesday, December 4, 1907, at 7:30 p. m., Frank Kodalle, beloved husband of Kunigunda (nee Koehler), aged 42 years.

Funeral from residence, 1100 East Broadway, Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and from St. Martin's church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery, New Albany, Ind.

MEETINGS.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 161, will hold a called convocation in their hall, on Main street, near Shelby, this (Friday) evening, December 6, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock, for the conference of the Mark Master degree. Members of sister chapters and sojourning companions are cordially and fraternally invited to meet with us. By order of

W. E. TRUMBO, JR., H. P.

WM. H. MEFFERT, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

No. 4,145. REPORT

Of the Condition of the Union National Bank, at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of Business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,550,117 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,201 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		560,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		363,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		154,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		0
Bonds, securities, etc.		60,175 33
Furniture and fixtures		6,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		227,676 62
Due from State banks and bankers		45,509 91
Due from approved reserve agents		370,981 28
Checks and other cash items		17,483 62
Exchanges for clearing-house		23,841 81
Notes of other national banks		10,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		615 13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$132,163 30	
Legal-tender notes	242,000 00	375,163 30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		25,000 00
Total		$6,731,734 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	191,304 72
National bank notes outstanding	500,000 00
Due to other national banks	$561,830 64
Due to State banks and bankers	471,545 90
Due to trust companies and savings banks	79,257 77
Due to approved reserve agents	0
Dividends unpaid	0
Individual deposits subject to check	1,308,146 47
Demand certificates of deposit	545,026 66
Certified checks	0
Cashier's checks outstanding	98,276 81
United States deposits	323,562 31
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	176,457 69
Bonds borrowed	269,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	204,500 00
Bills payable	100,000 00
Reserved for taxes	15,855 18
Clearing-house account, net balances	89,000 00
Total	$6,731,734 15

State of Kentucky, County of Jefferson, ss.:

I, A. R. White, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. R. WHITE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

E. H. MATTHEWS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 10, 1908.)

Correct—Attest:

L. O. COX,
WM. P. UTTER,
EMBRY L. SWEARINGEN,
Directors.

No. 5,161. REPORT

Of the Condition of the Louisville National Banking Company, at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of Business, December 3, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,658,067 13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,024 11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		90,459 52
Furniture and fixtures and safety vault		5,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$80,395 45	
Due from State banks and bankers	83,691 39	
Due from approved reserve agents	219,800 15	
Checks and other cash items	3,805 37	
Exchanges for clearing-house	16,554 89	
Notes of other national banks	1,500 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,289 66	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$151,175 00	
Legal-tender notes	51,824 00—202,999 00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000 00—	615,135 91
Total		$2,478,886 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	50,003 28
National bank notes out

ACE HIGH WINS IN HARD DRIVE

Favorite Catches Avaunteer In Last Few Strides At City Park.

CHAPULTEPEC'S EASY VICTORY

Edward Corrigan Takes the Steeplechase Race With Dunning In Neck Finish.

ARRIVALS AT THE TRACK.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race—Taskmaster, Apache, Waterlock.
Second Race—Durable, Bonnie Kate, McAllister.
Third Race—Marbies, Rustle, Esther Brown.
Fourth Race — Lens, Meadowbreeze, Prince Ahmed.
Fifth Race—Judge Treen, Artful Dodger, Miss Strome.
Sixth Race—Anna Day, Charlie Thompson, Tinker.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The $500 purse event of today's card at City Park was a gift to Burlew & O'Neil's fleet Chapultepec, which was 1 to 8 at post time. Dropped into a soft spot, the son of Gerolstein, without being extended, raced from his field and reeled off the five and a half furlongs in 1:07 1-5, the fastest time record for the distance at the present meeting.

Eight lengths behind the victor was Kneblekamp & Bradfield's Tartar Maid. Hans, which had virtually been left at the post, was third, two lengths back and half a length in advance of Financier.

Edward Corrigan, who has figured that he must win a race daily to pay expenses, took the steeplechase event with Dunning in a neck finish. Heider rode in masterful style. Rebo, which closed at 10 to 1, showed a return to form after seventeen defeats and spreadeagled in the third.

In the fourth and fifth events Ace High and Hannibal Bey won in sensational fashion. Ace High came with a rush at the end and nipped Avaunteer at the post. Hannibal Bey by a head defeated Pride of Woodstock, a 60 to 1 shot, which would have won had he not swerved in the final drive. Savoir Faire, played here and away from here, easily drew away from Horseradish in the stretch. Three favorites cashed and a big crowd of speculators was on hand in spite of the weather, which was not far from the freezing point, and only three times in thirty years has it been colder in New Orleans.

The track was fast. Ace High was the medium of a "killing." Archie Zimmer and John J. Ryan "set in the works." Allen Steele, the Lexington turfman, arrived from Texas with three horses. T. E. Mannix got in from Benning with twelve. He brought J. Johnson, the jockey. Johnny Gorman, the Cincinnati plunger, is here. "Social" Smith will come from Chicago next Monday to join the layers of odds. Hannibal Bey was boosted $200 over the entered price of $400 and was purchased by J. B. Freeman.

J. Murphy has arrived from Benning. C. Henry, with a stable of six horses, arrived from Benning this morning.

The Louisiana Driving and Racing Club inaugurated its meeting to-day, under unfavorable conditions, with a free gate. Less than 500 people attended, and four books handled an indifferent play. Thos. Phelan, of Hot Springs, says the resort is lifeless by reason of the reform movement, and that the business interests are hoping for a special session of the Legislature to make racing possible.

The day's opener, which called for two-year-olds, with allowances, via the five and one-half furlong course, was never in every sense of the word, for what chance owners in these parts figured they would have against Fred Burlew's crack colt. Chapultepec, is hard to determine. The Jack Dann pup, with Ward up, was installed a prohibitive favorite at odds of 1 to 5, and with the release of the barrier was away flying. He made the rest of the field look as if they were tied, and won by five lengths, pulled up.

Tartar Maid surprised the railbirds by beating out Hans for the place.

The "wise fish" strung along with Edward Corrigan in the second, and were rewarded by seeing his "tepper," Dunning, pull down the prize in the steeplechase contest, at the market price of even money. Many figured that Full of Fun had a royal chance, but the Gerst golding ran a poor race, and appears to be going back in his work. Dunning had things his own way throughout the journey, Bank Holiday taking the place, with Onyx II. anchoring in the show. Merry Maker ran out.

Class was anything but conspicuous in the third, the conditions calling for selling platers, with the barrier placed at the starting post. The winner was returned in J. Rice's old gelding, Rebo, which had not been out since the Windsor meeting. In the race for positions Lee got him to the front, and, though hard pressed by Sheen, the old son of Percy managed to get home in time to be recorded the winner. Jack Witt, a maiden starter, was third. Summaries:

First Race—Five and one-half furlongs: Chapultepec, 107 (McDaniel), 1 to 5..... 1
Tartar Maid, 111 (Gilbert), 12 to 1..... 2
Hans, 114 (Leibert), 15 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:07 1-5. Financier, Merrigo, Male Fletcher, Tackle and Field Marshal also ran.

Second Race — Steeplechase; short course:
Dunning, 140 (Heider), 4 to 5..... 1
Bank Holiday, 148 (G. H. Pierce), 6 to 1.. 2
Onyx II., 148 (Yourall), 20 to 1..... 3
Time, 3:02 2-5. Full of Fun, Aulea Carola and Vendor also ran. Merrymaker ran out.

Third Race—Six furlongs; selling:
Rebo, 114 (J. Lee), 10 to 1..... 1
Sheen, 114 (G. Walsh), 12 to 1..... 2
Jack Witt, 109 (Warren), 10 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:15 3-5. Daring, Kiamesha II., Miss Affable, Penrhymn, Marsh Readon, Gilfain, Bert Oara, Martius, Tom Mankins and Hand Mash also ran.

Fourth Race—Seven furlongs; selling:
Ace High, 97 (P. Kelly), 7 to 5..... 1
Avaunteur, 108 (J. Lee), 3 to 1..... 2
Lancastrian, 110 (Notter), 5 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:28 2-5. No Quarter, Lady Vincent, Robin Hood, Rio Grande and Alpenmarchen also ran.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs; selling:
Hannibal Bey, 114 (Mountain), 3½ to 1.. 1
Pride of Woodstock, 109 (P. Bailey), 60 to 1..... 2
Lucy Young, 114 (A. Minder), 15 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:15. Husted, Tyrolian, Miss Ferris, Suffice, Firebrand, Allencon and Bensonhurst also ran. Don Hamilton left at the post.

Sixth Race—One and three-sixteenths miles; selling:
Savoir Faire, 100 (A. Pickens), 7 to 5..... 1
Horseradish, 100 (Delahy), 2 to 1..... 2
Lady Oakland, 105 (Dyer), 10 to 1..... 3
Time, 2:02 1-5. T. D. Dunn, Matabon and Ferronlere also ran.

CITY PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs:

Waterlock	95	Blueleen	100
Ansonia	95	Anna Sanders	100
Boji	95	Blue Ban	100
Taskmaster	95	Bosom Friend	100
Roseabloom	99	Firmament	102
Apache	97	Rhinestone	106
Sir Cyril	98	Salnesaw	106
Sundart	98		

SECOND RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Young Stevens	99	Broken Melody	104
L. B. Bell	99	McAllister	104
Bonnie Kate	99	Theodocia	104
Geo. Bailey	99	Durable	107
Flowaway	102	Bonart	107
Zinfandel	102	Grace George	99

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; selling:

Ed Kane	95	Rustle	103
Orena	95	Thos. Calhoun	105
Our Boy	98	Whisk Broom	105
Inauguration	99	Father Brown	106
Lexington Lady	100	Stone Street	10
Miss Delaney	101	St. Lario	103
Rifle Range	102	Marbles	115
Arrowswift	103		

FOURTH RACE—Three-fourths of a mile:

Anna Scott	90	Lens	105
The Bear	97	Prince Ahmen	108
Cooney K.	100	Charlie Eastman	113
Meadowbreeze	100	Carthage	115
Frontenac	103	Jacobite	122

FIFTH RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Glamor	102	Coon	107
Javanese	102	Artful Dodger	107
Communipaw	104	Demigre	107
Rose of Pink	104	Rappahannock	107
Alpenmarchen	105	Tudor	107
Miss Strome	105	Judge Treen	108

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

Sister Polly	91	Dainty Belle	102
Halbard	93	Delmore	103
Mazie O'Neill	95	Anna Day	105
C. Thompson	100	Rebounder	108
Cull	100	King of Troy	108
Tinker	100	Granada	110

RESULTS AT OAKLAND.

Jockey C. Miller Is Indefinitely Suspended For His Ride On Mendon In Fourth Race.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 5.—Only one favorite won to-day. Nabonassar tiptoed his field from wire to wire. Jockey C. Miller was indefinitely suspended by the Judges for his ride on Mendon in the fourth race. Summaries:

First Race—Futurity course; selling:
Hersain, 105 (Heatherton), 9 to 1..... 1
Watchful, 108 (Kirschbaum), 20 to 1.... 2
Elba, 100 (Lynch), 60 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:12¼. The Reprobate, Wartenicht, Azusa, Lilly Golding, Whiskers and Cascade of Diamonds also ran.

Second Race—Futurity course; selling:
Salvage, 105 (J. Carroll), 4 to 1..... 1
Belle of Iroquois, 100 (H. Dugan), 2 to 1 2
Nappa, 108 (W. Miller), 17 to 10..... 3
Time, 1:11 2-5. Melar, Crip, Joe Goss, Lady Mirthful, Winton and Dr. Rowell also ran.

Third Race—Five furlongs; selling:
Belle Kinney, 103 (Rice), 16 to 5..... 1
The Mighty, 111 (Sandy), 8 to 1..... 2
Koenigin Luise, 101 (Borel), 5 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:01 2-5. Embrattain, Titus and Judge also ran.

Fourth Race—One mile and a sixteenth; selling:
Nabonassar, 112 (W. Miller), 9 to 5..... 1
Bayvollo, 112 (Sandy), 5 to 1..... 2
Fury, 104 (Gentry), 18 to 5..... 3
Time, 1:49 4-5. Mendon, Little Joker, Maxtress, Potrero Grande, Huzzah and Queen Alamo also ran.

Fifth Race—One mile and a sixteenth; selling:
Celeres, 109 (Borel), 11 to 5..... 1
Rotrou, 109 (Dugan), 17 to 10..... 2
Midmont, 109 (Kelly), 40 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:49 4-5. Bonard, Daniel C., Mina Gibson, May Holladay, Belvoir and Lord of the Vale also ran.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs; purse:
Wing Ting, 109 (Butler), 6 to 1..... 1
Judge Nelson, 112 (Rice), 15 to 1..... 2
Como, 105 (W. Miller), 3 to 5..... 3
Time, 1:14. Sheri, Ruinita, Mecklin, Sycamore and Helesine also ran.

OAKLAND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Futurity course; selling:

Handmalden	109	Webber	109
John H. Sheehan	109	Katie Crews	109
	109	Duke of Orleans	109
Sam McGibben	109	May Amelia	109
Crip	109	Em & Em	104

SECOND RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Sir Wesley	108	Edith R.	105
Warden Yell	108	Reticella	105
Import	108	Cocytus	105
St. Bede	108	Hand Me Down	100
Parasol	105	Billy Pullman	100
Baboo	105		

THIRD RACE—One mile and fifty yards; selling:

Red Ball	109	Willis Green	104
Gorgalette	108	All Ablaze	104
Pontotoc	106	Taunt	97

FOURTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs; Eureka Handicap:

Col. White	106	Mary F.	98
The Mist	104	Woolma	92
Joe Coyne	103		

FIFTH RACE—Seven and a half furlongs; selling:

The Englishman	110	Tavora	107
Sir Brillar	110	Capt. Burnett	107
Mike Jordan	107	Angola	102

SIXTH RACE—Five-eighths of a mile:

Andrew B. Cook	114	Cloudlight	107
Billy Mayham	107	Native Son	106
Burleigh	107	Combury	102
Sister Frances	107		

Ships Yearlings To Dallas.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Phil King, of Dallas, Tex., shipped today to Dallas the following yearlings which he has recently bought in this vicinity:

From C. W. Moore—Chestnut colt, by Ingoldsby—Jessie Lee Be.; brown filly, by Ingoldsby—Lizzie T.

From J. C. Milam & Co.—Brown colt, by Contestor—Asterita; chestnut filly, by Contestor—Housegirl.

From O. H. Schenault and J. H. Brown—Chestnut colt, by Russell—Dolly Withers.

From Clem Beachey, Jr.—Chestnut filly, by Nasturtium—Allie Belle.

The colt out of Jessie Lee B. is a full brother to Wipsania and Uncle James. Lizzie T. is the dam of Winton and Inference. The Housegirl filly is a full sister to Belle Scott. The Dolly Withers colt is a half brother to Dolly Wagner. The Allie Belle filly is a half sister to Belden.

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT FOR A WIFE-BEATER.

New York, Dec. 5.—Five years in prison and a fine of $1,000 is the penalty John Nahan must pay for wife-beating. The sentence, the maximum penalty, was imposed to-day by Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court. Nahan assaulted his wife with a shovel after she had refused to give him money to purchase liquor. She was seriously injured. Nahan had served three previous sentences in the workhouse for wife beating.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is not likely that Speaker Cannon will announce any more of the important committees of the House until the latter part of next week.

A practical agreement on the outlines of an arbitration treaty with an international court for settlement of differences arising between them, it is said authoritatively, has been reached by the delegates to the Central American Peace Conference.

The practice among railroads of repaying advances made by shippers for the construction of switch tracks by making a definite allowance on each carload of freight shipped to or from their manufacturing plants is disapproved by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision in the case of the Weleetka (I. T.) Light and Water Company against the Fort Smith and Western railroad.

The Librarian of Congress, in his annual report, shows that the Library has 1,433,848 books and pamphlets and 300,000 other articles, giving it third place in size among the libraries of the world.

A bill to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest was introduced yesterday by Seantor Carter, of Montana.

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill to remove the responsibility of William Bouldenwrek, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, for the loss of $173,000 in $1,000 bills from the Subtreasury at Chicago on February 20, 1907.

At the opening of the Senate yesterday the credentials of Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, elected to the Senate for a term of six years beginning with March 4, 1909, were submitted by Senator Culbertson. Senator Johnston then presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator Bankhead.

The completion of the McKinley mausoleum at Canton, O., and its formal transfer to the McKinley National Memorial Association, was announced at a meeting of the trustees of the association in Washington.

Postmasters appointed for Kentucky: Arabia, Lincoln county, Alvah Lucas; Combs, Madison county, Marion Knox; Griffin, Wayne county, John W. Steel; Maggard, Letcher county, John J. Lewis; Muir, Fayette county, Pearl C. James.

Senator Beveridge yesterday reintroduced his Child Labor Bill, which prohibits carrying over interstate lines the product of mines and factories in which children under fourteen years of age are employed. He also reintroduced his last session measure relative to inspections.

The Senate Committe on Military Affairs recommended for confirmation the nominations of a large number of army officers which were sent to the Senate on Tuesday. Certain names were temporarily eliminated by the committee from the list of promotions sent in by the President. The eliminated nominations include Brig. Gen. J. B. Aleshire and Brig. Gen. William W. Witherspoon.

DECIDES ON THE WALK-UP START

Eastern Jockey Club Takes Action Important To the Horsemen.

TURF SPECULATORS DISSENT.

Interesting Comment Regarding the Past Season On the Turf In England.

PRAISE FOR THE COLT LALLY.

A RUMOR was in circulation among local turfmen yesterday that the State Racing Commission would exercise more authority in the general supervision of the sport in this State next year than ever before, and that, incidentally, the members of the commission, James Wadsworth, John Sanford and N. K. Knapp, would recommend strongly to the Jockey Club that the walkup system of starting be adopted without further delay, says the New York Sun.

Just who started this rumor nobody seems to know, but influential turfmen, when asked for an opinion, declared that the State Racing Commission had no power to act, and that its duties were limited solely to the granting of race track licenses. Furthermore, these turfmen said that the Jockey Club had decided some time ago to adopt the walkup system next season, and that when the spring meeting at Benning opens next March there would be no more flat-footed breakaways.

As a matter of fact, these turfmen insisted that the stewards of the Jockey Club reached their conclusion last September, and intended to make an immediate change at that time, but after due deliberation it was concluded that such a change would cause no end of confusion at the barrier because of the fact that 90 per cent. of the horses had not been schooled to the new method. It was also stated yesterday that before Mars Cassidy finished his work with the gate here last week he was notified that he could operate with the walkup next March, and that it would be well for him to employ this method at New Orleans, where he will handle the barrier all winter. Cassidy has always been a strong advocate of the walkup system, so that under the present plans he will be expected to show a vast improvement in his work, which at times has not been entirely satisfactory, in the opinion of the racing public.

But while it is said that the Jockey Club stewards have yielded to an alleged public clamor, the fact remains that there are many conservative horsemen who believe that the walkup system will not be a permanent fixture. These men have insisted all along that the walkup starting would afford an immense advantage for quick breakers at the post, while horses not inclined to get away at a given signal would be so hopelessly handicapped that they would have practically no chance to make up lost ground. This has always been the contention of some of the biggest bettors on the Eastern turf, and as these spectators usually make up a large angle of racing with extreme care, it is thought that some attention should be paid to these operations. The fact that the public has seen some superb starting in years gone by with flat-footed break, as executed by C. J. Fitzgerald, A. B. Dade and Jake Holtman, would seem to indicate that a change in the walkup will be regarded in the light of a means of improving the methods of Mars Cassidy. Holtman, who started at Empire City last summer, employed both systems, with the result that racegoers who looked on were not slow in declaring that the best results accrued from the standing breakaway.

The starting system, however, is not the most important matter to be considered by the Jockey Club stewards this winter. In view of the erratic racing of the past season, which caused all sorts of unpleasant criticism, it is generally believed that the Jockey Club will look into the advisability of having more competent officials in the stewards' stands in future. That a more vigilant supervision of racing is necessary the turfmen themselves not as yet won will deny, but just at present the proposition to employ "professional stewards" is not regarded with particular favor by the powers that be. The Jockey Club never does things in a hurry, but when action is finally taken the turf is usually benefited. The turf governors began a vigorous crusade against existing evils in October, but the season was so near a conclusion that much was left undone. But it is said that an investigation of important matters is still under way, and that when the season of 1908 rolls around there will be little or no room on the metropolitan tracks for several unscrupulous operators who traveled at top speed all last season.

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English Turf Comment.

A turf authority in the Sportsman, of London, has the following to say of the situation as regards the class of horses in that country at the end of the season:

"One of the most curious and yet, I suppose, natural phenomena of life is that we always have with us the laudator temporis acti, who believes that there is a general decadence all round since the days when he looked on the world in full-blooded youth. It is all nonsense, of course, for we can see the same diatribes as to the deterioration of blood stock in writings of the Eighteenth century, and we know very well that, nevertheless, immense improvement has been made as between then and now, nor is there any vestige of truth in the idea that this process of evolution and improvement is not continuing.

"From time to time there comes a year when, from drought or other temporary causes, we undergo a setback, and the classic winners bred in that season are below the standard, but this is only a halt in the advance, and often enough we find that a year has really produced great horses, though we hardly realized it when they were three-year-olds.

"Of such was Volodyovski's year, when there were twenty-five runners for the Derby, all to become more or less famous, and an even more striking example was Spearmint's year—for now that we are discussing the relative merits of the great four-year-olds, Radium and The White Knight, neither of which was placed in the Derby, and we have seen four-year-olds run first, second and third for the Cesarewitch and first and second for the Cambridgeshire.

"More than that, there are such champion four-year-olds as Lally, Sancy and Gold Riach, not to mention Bridge of Canny, and it may be that Keystone II. is not even now played out. Anyhow, they make up a strong lot, though Spearmint, Picton and Troutbeck—the first three in Spearmint's Derby—are no longer in training, though the same may be said of Gorgos, the 2,000 guineas winner, which the Duc de Grammont has shown great judgment in buying for France.

* * *

Lally Was a Star.

"Setting Spearmint aside, I think we may take it that the really most brilliant colt of last year was and is Lally, whose three-year-old career was only marred, for the time being, by his losing his action on hard ground. It was customary to write that Mr. Purefoy had been foolish in refusing 20,000 guineas for him, but, apart from the fact that Mr. Purefoy did not need the money, and naturally liked to run a good horse of his own breeding, there now appears the further fact that Lally has won in stakes little, if anything, short of 20,000 guineas, and is still sound for racing in 1908.

"Who shall say what the value of a horse such as this may not be? In the rush and crash of conflicting stock markets and the threat of railway strikes, it is, of course, difficult to put a value on a sensational horse, but as Lally is to come up at the December sales, breeders throughout the world will have their chance, and some of them, no doubt, are free from the atmosphere of Wall-street finance and 6 per cent. bank rate.

"Anyhow, we shall see, for once in a way, a top-class horse offered for sale by auction, and be it remembered Lally is of No. 1 family, tracing to Parasol, by Pot-8-os, out of Prunella, and he is a son of Amphion, a direct descendant of Vedette through Speculum, while his (Lally's) dam was by Galliard, grandson of Vedette through Galopin. This being so, we may take it that Lally, though his future forbears may be lost in the laps of the gods, has nothing but kindly deities in that connection.

"My point in mentioning him thus is to recall people to a proper proportion of judgment, for they are talking just now as if The White Knight or Radium were the only horses, whereas it is, I suppose, certain that neither would have any earthly chance against Lally over the Eclipse Stakes course at Sandown.

* * *

Spearmint a Great One.

"It needs but little thought now, however, to convince anyone that the despised three-year-olds of last year were really unusually good, and I shall always believe Spearmint to have been a Derby winner such as we very seldom see; indeed, there never was a greater certainty than his victory last year, insomuch that I did my uttermost to secure his three-parts brother, Wargrave, a fortnight before the race, and offered 750 sovereigns a year for him for three years; but there it is, with Spearmint, who was facile princeps the best of his year, out of it; Gorgos, Troutbeck and Picton also out of it, there still remain four-year-olds about which people get to loggerheads as to which is not the greatest horse since Isonomy, and then Lally comes looming up as probably on top of them all. Nineteen hundred and six was a great year, but not fully developed as regards three-year-olds.

"If it be sometimes difficult to form a right conclusion about the real quality of a season's three-year-olds, it is even more risky to pronounce any definite judgment on its two-year-olds. Often and often it happens that two-year-olds of apparently brilliant promise are very disappointing the next year, as, for instance, Democrat and Ultimatum, which

HANDS TIED

In Times of Emergency, Says Mr. Cortelyou.

TELLS HOW DANGEROUS PANIC WAS PREVENTED.

NEED OF GREATER ELASTICITY OF CURRENCY.

TOLD IN ANNUAL REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public to-day. Some extracts from the report are as follows:

When the present secretary assumed charge of the Treasury Department, March 5, 1907, there was an available cash balance of $251,231,426.10, of which $140,015,067.81 consisted of deposits in national bank depositories. These deposits included the sum of $30,000,000, approximately, which had been lodged with the banks in September, 1906, with the understanding that they were to be returned to the Treasury during the winter and spring, beginning February 1, 1907. Owing to unfavorable conditions which appeared after these deposits had been made, my predecessor refrained from calling on the banks for their return, and as on March 5 there appeared to be no immediate need of the return of the money to the Treasury, the banks were permitted for a further time to retain the deposits.

The 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, by its terms, was redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1907. The amount outstanding March 1, 1907, was $111,696,300, and small amounts of the bonds were being presented from day to day for sale at par, with interest to April 1. As it was advisable, owing to the demand for money in all sections of the country, to increase the disbursements from the Treasury, the owners of the 4 per cent. bonds were invited by a circular published March 14 to surrender their bonds for redemption with interest to July 1 to an amount not exceeding $25,000,000. Under this circular there were redeemed, between the date of its issue and June 24, registered and coupon bonds to the amount of $25,088,750. Meanwhile, the disposal of the remainder of the loan was considered.

* * *

Three Methods.

The department had the option of three methods: First, its redemption; second, its continuance at a lower rate of interest at the pleasure of the United States; third, the refunding under authority of the act of March 14, 1900, into 2 per cent. consols of 1930 of all or any part of it.

The redemption of the loan would take from the Treasury about $86,000,000, a loss which seemed to be inadvisable in view of the uncertainty then existing as to future financial conditions. Its continuance at a lower rate of interest while possessing some advantages, was, on the whole, uncertain as to its operation and effect. So it was decided to refund a part of the loan, leaving outstanding an amount which could easily be redeemed in July without disturbing financial conditions.

Accordingly on April 2, 1907, there was published a circular inviting the surrender of $50,000,000 of the bonds for refunding into 2 per cent. consols of 1930. The premium to be charged for the new bonds was fixed at 3 per cent., and the old bonds were to be received upon the terms prescribed by the act of March 14, 1900, namely, a price equivalent to their present worth to yield an annual income of 2½ per cent. to the investor. The circular inviting the surrender of the bonds also included a call for the redemption of the residue which might be outstanding after the refunding was discontinued. Under this circular the department received for refunding, between April 2 and May 31, $50,307,800, and there remained outstanding, subject to redemption under the call above mentioned, bonds to the amount of $36,121,450, which matured and ceased to bear interest July 2, 1907.

As the time approached for the redemption of the 4 per cent. bonds it was decided to withdraw from the banks the deposits lodged with them in September last, in order that the actual cash in the Treasury might not be materially reduced by the redemption of the maturing bonds and that the department might be in position later in the year to afford relief to the money market during the crop moving period. The call for the return of the deposits was made on the 12th of June, the date of return to be July 10 or earlier, at the convenience of the depositary banks. The money was promptly lodged in the Treasury on or before the day mentioned and without any disturbance to the monetary situation.

In pursuance of the authority contained in the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, all collectors of customs, except those in subtreasury cities, have been instructed to deposit their entire collections with a national bank depositary if there be one located in the same town. There have also been transferred to banks from time to time of the receipts of customs in subtreasury cities an aggregate amount of $22,734,404.20. The total sum transferred to national bank depositaries in all cities receiving customs revenues up to November 1 is approximately $18,515,397.

The advisability of depositing customs receipts in this manner at subtreasury cities has been under consideration for some time, but no satisfactory conclusion has been yet reached.

* * *

Emergency Measures.

During the summer the gradual increasing rate of interest charged for call money, time money, and discounts of commercial bills indicated a progressive diminution in the amount of available cash. Accordingly, it was decided August 23, 1907, to make each week substantial deposits in the different sections of the country, with the particular object of facilitating the fall movement of the crops. In his announcement of this plan the Secretary of the Treasury said:

"This action is taken to meet the commercial and industrial needs of the country at this season and is believed to be preferable to waiting until a time of acute stringency, when the only alternative would be a large general deposit. The latter policy the Secretary desires to supersede by one which shall have as its ultimate object the adjustment of the operations of the Treasury Department as rapidly as may be practicable under existing law, in such manner as shall preclude their being in any sense a disturbing factor in the business world."

These distributions were continued weekly until the aggregate amount of $56,000,000 had been so distributed. Notwithstanding this measure, there was a constantly increasing stringency in the monetary centers, which culminated in the forced suspension of several important institutions.

Prior to this crisis the shipments of currency to the West by Eastern banks for crop-moving purposes had been insignificant. There had been no important shipments of gold abroad, so the movements of stringency could not be due, in large measure, to the hoarding of funds by owners thereof who had become apprehensive of their financial safety. As the crisis approached the department adopted the strongest measures to give material assistance. Within four days there was transferred from the Treasury to the banks the sum of $35,000,000, the security received therefor being such State, municipal and railroad bonds as are acceptable under the laws of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey as investments by savings banks. On November 11 there were on deposit in national bank depositaries—

To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.....$212,558,811.64
To the credit of disbursing officers.....13,877,425.40

Total.....$226,436,237.04

This sum was distributed among national banks in every State and Territory in the Union.

* * *

Panic Prevented.

These deposits, and other Treasury operations, in connection with the associated efforts of prominent financiers and other business men, who aided first by giving important relief to certain embarrassed institutions and afterward by providing for the imports of gold, of which up to November 15 there had been engaged more than $60,000,000, operated to prevent a dangerous panic. The Secretary of the Treasury has made such adjustment of deposits between the various cities and sections as was possible in such a time of financial stress, and through the co-operation of Eastern bankers has secured the transfer, through the usual commercial channels, of large sums of money to the South, the West, the Northwest and the Pacific coast. There was, however, great financial distress in many sections of the country and a remarkable scarcity of currency. The clearing-houses in nearly all the prominent cities of the United States felt obliged to adopt such measures of relief as they found available. The remarkably sound and prosperous condition of the country would seem to warrant the belief that the strain will leave behind no extensive business depression.

When the story of the recent commercial and industrial disturbance has been fully told, I am confident that many misapprehensions will be cleared away and that the interdependence of all sections of the country will be more fully understood. It is said that many of our people have hoarded money. This is undoubtedly true; but so have many of the banks. We hear little, however, of the untold numbers of patriotic citizens who, knowing that the banking situation throughout the country was essentially sound, did not allow themselves to be influenced by the excitement of the moment, but co-operated with the national banks, savings banks, trust companies and other institutions to support credit and restore confidence.

The Secretary of the Treasury is given wide discretion in many matters wherein he is rarely called upon to exercise it. And little, if any, in others where it is needed daily, particularly as to certain of those having to do with the vitally important subject of our currency. In times of emergency his hands are virtually tied. If in such periods of stress, in an effort to avert calamity and serve the interests of all the people, he is obliged to resort to unusual measures, criticism is unfortunately in many instances directed not to the inadequacy of the system, but solely to the efforts to give relief, even though it be successful in accomplishing that purpose. It should not be forgotten that he has to deal with the practical rather than the theoretical side of the currency question. The failure of the adherents of the various suggested plans of currency reform to co-operate or to agree upon a practical measure would hardly appear to be a sufficient reason for holding him responsible for their indecision and inaction. The laws under which he administers his office should be made to meet the daily needs of the people, and his duties, sufficient by onerous as they are, should not be made more burdensome by restrictions which leave him with the responsibility, but with no adequate means at his disposal to meet it.

* * *

Should Serve As Warning.

What has happened not only this year, but many times before, should serve as an admonition to enact wise laws for the prevention in the future of disasters due in part at least to the imperfect organization of our monetary system. Admittedly it has been of great service to our people, but with changing conditions there has become more apparent each year the need for improvement of a substantial and permanent character. If no action is thought advisable at this time fully to meet this need, I deem it important that something be done as speedily as may be consistent with thorough consideration to provide under Government guaranty a greater elasticity to the currency—something which shall be automatic in its operation and which shall tend to equalize rates of interest not only in different sections of the country, but at different periods of the year. Provision should be made for such elasticity without the necessity of intervention on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury or he should be granted the authority to supply it by properly safeguarded measures. I believe that simplicity of plan and promptness of action are what the people need and will demand. What particular form this proposed legislation should take must be left to the action of the Congress. I have no pride of opinion as to the method, but I have the deepest concern that the result shall be adequately beneficial.

The only specific recommendation I would make at present is that it be given prompt attention, and that it be not laid aside until some definite means of relief shall have been enacted into law.

CONDITION OF TREASURY AS SHOWN BY SECRETARY CORTELYOU'S REPORT

According to the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, made public yesterday, the receipts of the Government from all sources (by warrants) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were:

From customs	$332,233,362 70
From internal revenue	269,666,773 85
From sales of public lands	7,878,811 13
From trust funds, Department of State	1,502,387 32
From Spanish indemnity	28,500 00
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.	9,035,044 48
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	925,511 19
From tax on national banks	2,651,605 50
From part payment Central Pacific railroad indebtedness	5,374,035 81
From payment of interest by Pacific railways	1,042,249 26
From reimbursement by Jamestown Exposition Company	52,046 43
From army deposit fund	1,397,368 99
From Soldiers' Home permanent fund	656,455 00
From sales on ordnance material, etc.	663,615 33
From navy pension, navy hospital, clothing and deposit funds	3,127,293 97
From sales of old vessels	19,895 01
From fees—consular, letters patent and lands	5,192,315 30
From depredations on public lands	284,629 75
From deposits for surveying public lands	189,273 25
From sales of Indian lands, etc.	5,717,368 55
From tax on sealskins and rent of fox islands	148,117 10
From immigrant fund	2,778,716 99
From naturalization fees	312,373 60
From forest reserve fund and co-operative fund	1,569,593 13
From Alaska fund, license, fees, etc.	167,151 12
From Judicial fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,098,290 39
From sales of Government property	1,608,420 04
From sales of lands and buildings	373,180 59
From District of Columbia	6,266,496 32
From dividends on Panama railroad stock, subsidy, rentals, etc.	255,379 38
From proceeds of town sites, Reclamation Service	61,535 00
From sale of town lots, Oklahoma	125,721 16
From recording fees	90,502 55
From miscellaneous	973,315 02
	$663,140,334 05
From postal revenues	183,585,005 57
Total receipts	$846,725,339 62

* * *

Expenditures.

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, Panama Canal, collecting the revenues, deficiency in the postal revenues, $7,629,382.81, District of Columbia and other miscellaneous expenses	$180,244,531 84
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	122,576,465 49
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	97,128,469 36
For Indian service	15,163,608 41
For pensions	139,309,514 31
For interest on the public debt	24,481,158 34
	$578,903,747 75
For postal service	183,585,005 57
Total expenditures	$762,488,753 32
Showing a surplus of	$ 84,236,586 30

In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amounts received on the indebtedness of Pacific railroads, the cash in the Treasury was increased $2,600 by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates redeemed during the year.

The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Fractional currency	$1,763 00
One year notes of 1863	80 00
Oregon war debt	150 00
Compound interest notes	240 00
Refunding certificates	1,160 00
Funded loan of 1907, purchased	5,237,550 00
Funded loan of 1907, redeemed	25,088,750 00
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.	8,200 00
Loan of 1904, called	27,900 00
Premium on bonds purchased	49,705 52
Premium on bonds exchanged, funded loan of 1907	175,390 45
Total	$30,590,888 97

* * *

Condition of the Treasury.

The public debt of the United States at the close of the fiscal year, together with the cash in the Treasury, is set forth in detail below:

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest-bearing debt—		
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.	$ 36,126,150 00	
Refunding certificates of 1907, 4 per cent.	22,620 00	
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent.	118,489,900 00	
Loan of 1908-18, 3 per cent.	63,945,460 00	
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent.	646,250,150 00	
Panama Canal loan, 2 per cent.	30,000,000 00	
		$894,834,280 00
Debt on which interest has ceased—		
Funded loan of 1891	58,600 00	
Loan of 1904	96,800 00	
Old debt	931,415 26	
		1,086,815 26
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes (greenbacks)	346,681,016 00	
National bank redemption account	47,658,804 50	
Old demand notes	53,282 50	
Fractional currency	6,863,594 28	
		401,257,097 28
Total interest and non-interest-bearing debt		$1,297,178,192 54
Certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and silver bullion:		
Gold certificates	$678,244,869 00	
Silver certificates	475,777,000 00	
Treasury notes of 1890	5,988,000 00	
		1,160,009,869 00
Total debt		$2,457,188,061 54

* * *

Cash In the Treasury.

Total cash in Treasury		$1,688,027,086 83
Liabilities—		
Gold certificates outstanding	$678,244,869 00	
Silver certificates outstanding	475,777,000 00	
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding	5,988,000 00	
	$1,160,009,869 00	
National bank, 5 per cent. fund	22,387,514 63	
Warrants and checks outstanding	9,503,486 40	
Disbursing officers' balances	62,581,720 81	
Post-office Department account	12,741,698 15	
Miscellaneous items	1,921,360 33	
Total liabilities		$1,269,445,649 32
Balance on hand—		
Reserve fund	150,000,000 00	
Available cash	268,581,437 51	
		418,581,437 51
Total		$1,688,027,086 83

* * *

Estimates.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are estimated at $844,025,581.30.

The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $802,025,581.10; or a surplus of $42,000,000.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1909 will be $878,123,011.30.

The estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year 1909, as submitted by the Executive Departments and offices, are $912,949,288.96, showing an excess of the total estimates of appropriations submitted by the several Executive Departments over the estimated revenues of the Government for the fiscal year at $34,826,277.66.

W. A. GAINES, KENTUCKY NEGRO, SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Troubles of Former Worthy Princess of the Sisters of Mysterious Ten Taken To Court.

St. Paul, Dec. 5.—Suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Dora Adams Kird, against J. R. White and W. A. Gaines, and the National Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for mental sufferings, wounded feelings and alleged injury to her reputation resulting from the defendants' action in deposing her from office as "worthy princess" of Corinthian Temple, No. 132, of St. Paul.

White is the National grand master of the Order of the United Brothers of Friendship, an organization of colored persons. His headquarters are in St. Paul. Gaines is National grand master of the grand lodge and has headquarters in Covington, Ky.

Educators In Conference.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—A conference of educators from many States, including Robert C. Ogden, of New York; Dr. E. A. Alderman, Chancellor of the University of Virginia, and Dr. James H. Dillard, of Tulane University, New Orleans, convened in Atlanta to-day. All the sessions will be executive and thought advisable at this time fully to

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended December 5 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre
Abilene	66	T.	Marquette	30	.00
Amarillo	64	.00	Memphis	44	.00
Atlanta	44	.00	Modena	44	.02
Bismarck	58	.00	Montgomery	48	.00
Cairo	40	.00	Nashville	40	.00
Cincinnati	38	.00	New Orleans	46	.00
Charlotte	40	.00	New York	32	T.
Chattanooga	40	.00	N. Platte	60	.00
Chicago	36	.00	Oklahoma	54	.00
C. Christi	54	.34	Omaha	46	.00
Davenport	42	.00	Palestine	48	.00
Dodge	66	.00	Pittsburg	30	T.
El Paso	64	.00	San Antonio	50	.14
Ft. Smith	50	.00	Shreveport	42	.00
Galveston	54	.00	St. Louis	44	.00
Indianapolis	34	.00	St. Paul	38	.00
Jacksonville	46	.00	Vicksburg	44	.00
Kan. City	48	.00	Washington	32	T.
Little Rock	46	.00			

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 5, 1907.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.54	30.54
Temperature	21	25
Dew point	20	19
Relative humidity	94	48
Wind velocity	3	9
State of weather	Foggy.	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 5, 1907.

Maximum temperature	39
Minimum temperature	21
Mean temperature	30
Normal temperature	40
Departure for day	—10
Departure for month	—47
Departure since March 1	—200
Prevailing winds	S. W.
Mean barometer	30.44
Mean relative humidity	71
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	0.13
Departure for day	—0.13
Departure for month	—0.57
Departure since March 1	—2.94

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last night, with 3.6 feet on the falls, 5.8 feet in the canal and 11.9 feet at the locks. Business on the wharf was dull. The weather was cold and clear.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton at 4 p. m. ....Falls City, Capt. Pryor, for Kentucky river at 3 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Indiana from and to Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould from and to Carrollton.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—With its quick, spasmodic rises, usually sufficient only for the shipment of light boats and barges, the upper Ohio river transported much tonnage during November. The total tonnage for the month passing Davis Island dam was 446,671 tons, which is a good record. The packet tonnage is small because only the light-draught boats were operating until nearly Thanksgiving. The items in the tonnage report are: Upstream, coal, 155; sand, 44,393; gravel, 44,550; lumber, 150; miscellaneous, 170; packet merchandise, 2,647. Down stream: Coal, 350,180; manufactured iron, 1,050; gravel, 1,485; miscellaneous, 970; packet merchandise, 2,694. There was 1.8 feet on the dam and 6.4 feet at Davis Island dam tonight and stationary. The towboat Coal City laid up at Wheeling to-day on account of low water.

Wheeling, Dec. 5.—River 6. 6 feet, falling.

Point Pleasant, Dec. 5.—River 6.3 feet, falling. Clear.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 12 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear. Departures of packets to-day were: Keystone State for Pittsburg, Greenwood for Charleston; Courier for Maysville; Lizzie Bay for Madison and Indiana for Louisville. Packets due Friday are: Courier for Maysville, Bonanza from Madison and City of Louisville from Louisville.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—River 11.9 feet, falling. Clear and warmer. Bonanza laid up with broken wheel.

Evansville, Dec. 5.—River 12.8 feet, falling. Fair and warmer.

Cairo, Dec. 5.—River 18.5 feet, a fall of eight-tenths. Fair and cold. Arrived: Beaver, lower Mississippi, 9 p. m. Departed: Peters Lee, St. Louis, 9 p. m.; Beaver, St. Louis, 6 a. m.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—River 5.6 feet, fall of two-tenths in twenty-four hours. Fair and warmer.

Memphis, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—River 13.2 feet, a rise of five-tenths in twenty-four hours. Kate Adams departed for Arkansas City. Sadie Lee arrived from Cairo and returns Saturday. Government steamer Search was in port to-day. Yacht Lucille Burt, after a stay of three days here, departed for New Orleans. Towboat Conquest, towing Markle's New Sunny South Theater boat, departed for Green river, where they will go into winter quarters. Gasoline yacht Japonica arrived from St. Louis and will leave to-morrow for New Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Queenstown, Dec. 5.—Steamer Baltic from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, 186 miles west at 8:30 a. m. Will probably reach Queenstown at 7:30 p. m.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer Iberian from Boston for Manchester; Saxonia from Boston via Queenstown.

Glasgow, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer Laurentian from Boston.

Southampton, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer Majestic from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Havre, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer La Savoie from New York.

Palermo, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer Liguria from Genoa and Naples for New York.

London, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamer Mesaba from New York. Sailed: Steamer Minnetonka for New York.

Queenstown, Dec. 5.—Sailed: Steamer Oceanic from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York.

Trieste, Dec. 4.—Sailed: Steamer Alice for New York via Genoa and Naples.

New York, Dec. 5.—Arrived: Steamers Laura from Trieste, etc.; Campania from Naples. Sailed: Steamer Grosser Kurfuerst for Bremen via Cherbourg; La Provence for Havre; Celtic for Liverpool via Queenstown; Sofia for Hohenburg, Naples and Trieste.

NIMRODS RETURN

HUNTING PARTY HAD BEST OF LUCK IN FLORIDA.

Herman Newcomb and W. W. Davies Brought in First Deer—Former Mayor Bingham One of Party.

Former Mayor Robert W. Bingham and party have returned from a successful camp hunt in Florida, on land in the southern part of Florida owned by Judge James P. Gregory, of Louisville. The Louisville men in the party were highly elated over the trip. They say that they saw sixty-seven deer, and had the pleasure of slaying six of the fine fellows. Herman Newcomb and W. W. Davies had the distinction of bringing in the first buck, which tipped the beam at 125 pounds, dressed.

Harry Applegate carried off the honors by killing three deer. The party had twenty-two horses, six wagons, seven bird dogs and eight deer hounds. Wild turkeys and partridges and other game birds were killed on the trip. The party was composed of the following:

Harry Applegate, West Point, Ky.; Judge Baskette, Bardstown; Dr. Kenney, George L. Sehon, Herman Newcomb, W. W. Davies, Judge Randolph Blain, Judge Walter Lincoln, Chief Tyson and Assistant Chief Martin, of the fire department, all of Louisville; Dr. W. A. Kellar and Dr. Crutcher, West Point, Ky.; Dr. E. Y. Non and Joseph P. Byers, New York City; James Leonard, Mansfield, O., and Mr. Bingham.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—ORMSBY-AVE. BARGAIN—116, near Second; 10-room, full 3-story brick; exceptionally well arranged; reception hall, with hardwood floor and stairway. Lot 40x250 ft., and stable. Nonresident owner wants quick sale, and asks only $7,000. See this. Key at our office. BUCHANAN & SON, 235 Fifth st. *

FOR SALE—A bargain in one of the most attractive residences in the Highlands; large lot, plenty of shade, large stable and every convenience, and overlooks Cherokee Park; cheaper than you can build. Address K 195, this office. *

FOR SALE—SECOND-ST. BARGAIN—Modern 11-room 3-story pressed brick with furnace, hardwood floors, electricity, laundry, fine cabinet mantels; $6,500. BUCHANAN & SON, 235 Fifth st. *

FOR SALE—By C. J. CRONAN, 313 Louisville Trust bldg.:

Residence, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, bath; lot 42x167; Chestnut, near Twenty-third st.; $4,700.

FOR SALE OR RENT—1514 First st. 9 rooms; rent $40; price $5,500. BUCHANAN & SON, 235 Fifth st. *

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—The Wayt Dental Co. (inc.), NOT MUCH. We will let the ket-rich-quick "dental parlors" do the selling out. The Wayt Dental Co. (inc.) wants to do your dentistry at "panicky" prices, but with the best material and men of experience to do it. Third and Jefferson almost half century.

FOR SALE—Miss McClean's pictures; in oil, water colors and charcoal; also unique doll furniture suitable for Christmas presents; all at reduced prices; on exhibition at studio, 408 Norton bldg., from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. *

FOR SALE—Bakery and fancy grocery in heart of city, doing a good business; will invoice; must sell at once; good opportunity for a hustler. Address L 195, this office. *

FOR SALE—Bakery in best section of East End, doing good business; well established trade; will invoice; for interview write at once. Address D 197, this office. *

FOR SALE—WEATHER STRIPS—1c per foot; saves quinine and coal bills. Let DOW strip your house. 730 W. Market. Both phones 749. *

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and St. Louis drummer's buggy; first-class. Apply 701 Louisville Trust bldg. *

FOR SALE—A Yale motor-cycle; good condition. 217 W. Ormsby, or call S 2250.*

FOR SALE—Wilcox & Gibbs automatic sewing machine; little used. 1208 Fourth.*

FOR SALE—Two handsome plate glass pier mirrors, gilt frames. 1208 Fourth. *

FOR SALE—Furnished 10-room boarding-house, 309 W. B'way. Rooms all taken. *

FOR SALE—Brass, copper, silver and Sheffield Russian antiques. 275 E. Market st. *

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.

Gran. Hooper to R. T. Beck, tract in county	$ 1,000.00
Pres. Rider to H. C. Johnson, 33½ feet west side Shelby	133.34
C. R. Shrader to Nannie F. Boone, 34 feet southeast side Edgeland, 675 feet southwest of Baxter	2,000.00
A. Vogt to J. H. Rompf, 29 11-12 feet south side Euclid, 341 10-11 feet east of Twenty-first street	800.00
J. H. Black to Elizabeth Watson, 20 feet north side Chestnut street, 236 feet west of Eighteenth	1.00
Columbia Trust Company to H. C. Jordan, lot 303 Hazlewood	100.00
P. T. Beck to Gran. Hooper, 60 feet south side Letterls avenue and 30 feet west side State street, 952 feet north of Frankfort avenue	1.00
R. T. Beck to G. F. Weisert, lot 2, block 9, Boulevard addition	1,050.00
Louis Antz to H. Beauchamp, 24½ feet west side Twenty-sixth street, 282½ feet north of Walnut	1.00
V. L. Baker to C. R. Shrader, 34 feet southeast side Edgeland, 675 feet southwest of Baxter	1.00
Louisville Trust Company to Henry Koenig, 27½ feet northeast side Baxter avenue, 124½ feet southeast of Transit	500.00

HIS SECRETARY BUSY FILING APPLICATIONS

GOVERNOR-ELECT PUTTING ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN ORDER.

PROGNOSTICATORS ARE MUCH TROUBLED ABOUT J. C. WOOD.

MILLWARD TO SUCCEED AYRES

Gov.-elect Augustus E. Willson was at his office and at the courthouse during the forenoon yesterday, but he did not come down in town in the afternoon. He devoted all the afternoon to answering his correspondence. McKenie Todd, his private secretary, arrived from Frankfort yesterday and devoted the day to filing away applications of all kinds so that everything will be in order when Mr. Willson becomes Governor.

It seems to be a very hard matter for the prognosticators to arrange a berth for John C. Wood, who was chairman of the Speakers' Committee of the Republican Campaign Committee, under the new Administration. The latest tip is that he will be made superintendent of the State printing, but his friends still say that he will be made Deputy Insurance Commissioner under Auditor Frank P. James.

While Stanley Millward, of Lexington, has been tipped as a cinch for the office of State Fire Marshal, it is said that another man, who hails from the western part of the State, has a call on the office. However, the friends of Mr. Millward think that he has the best chance for the place. Mott Ayres, who now holds the office of State Fire Marshal, may leave the State as soon as he is relieved of his office. It is understood that he has a flattering offer from New York, the duties of which are similar to that of State Fire Marshal. However, Mr. Ayres has not yet fully made up his mind.

The Twelfth ward Republicans will go to Frankfort Tuesday, 200 strong, on a special train over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The train will leave the Tenth-street station at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and will leave Frankfort on the return trip at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The train is due to arrive in Frankfort at 9 o'clock in the morning and will be met at the station by the chief marshal of the day. A meeting will be held to-morrow night at Pfisser's Hall to complete arrangements for the trip.

SENATOR J. W. NEWMAN OFF ON TRIP INTO GOLDEN WEST.

Senator J. W. Newman, who was defeated at the recent election for Commissioner of Agriculture on the State Democratic ticket, was in Louisville yesterday. He left last night on a trip to Arizona, where he will remain until the first of the year. Senator Newman would not divulge the nature of his business in the West, only saying that it was of a private nature.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—By WM. T. SUMMERS, AGENT, 416 FIFTH ST.:

2-story brick in Highlands, 1508 Cherokee road; 8 rooms; conveniences; stable.....$45 00

224 E. Caldwell, 3 rooms; bath, etc.; gas and stable..... 20 00

1540 Barret ave.; water in kitchen; cooking and lighting gas..... 13 50

1300 Elwood, 4 rooms; water furnished; gas..... 14 00

1017 Tenth, near Broadway; 5 rooms; water in kitchen furnished..... 14 00

322 Camp, 5 rooms; sink and faucet in kitchen; gas..... 13 00

2203 Von Borries, water and gas..... 13 00

2240 Lawton, 4 rooms; water and gas 12 00

2404 Griffiths, 4 rooms; water furnished..... 11 50

1670 Shelby, 4 rooms, etc.; gas..... 11 00

2511 High, 4 rooms; large yard..... 10 00

1613 Pirtle, 4 rooms..... 8 00

2-story frame, 2304 Seventeenth; will allow subrenting; 5 rooms..... 12 00

333 Nineteenth, 3 rooms, etc..... 6 00

Flat, 534 Fifth, 3 rooms; bath, etc.; cooking and heating gas; steam heat..... 25 00

Flat, 534 E. Jacob, 5 rooms, bath, etc. 25 00

Flat, 1st floor, 1920 Floyd, 4 rooms; bath, etc.; gas..... 20 00

Flat, 1306 W. Market, 5 rooms; water, gas, etc..... 18 00

5-room flat, 552 E. Market; water and gas..... 16 00

Flat, 131 W. Jefferson, 4 rooms; water and gas..... 17 50

Flat, 628 W. Chestnut, 3 rooms; bath, etc.; gas, newly papered..... 14 00

Flat, 716 W. Oak, 4 rooms; bath, water furnished..... 12 50

3 rooms, 1801 Preston..... 9 75

3 rooms, 1930 W. Market..... 9 00

3 rooms, 238 E. Main..... 8 50

2 rooms, 735 E. Walnut..... 7 50

2 rooms, 639 E. Main..... 6 00

2 rooms, 715 E. Market..... 5 50

2 rooms, 1801 Preston..... 4 50

3 rooms, 1930 W. Market..... 7 00

Store, 1930 W. Market..... 10 00

Store and 2 rooms, 552 E. Market..... 20 00

Store, 1901 W. Jefferson..... 40 00

FOR RENT—By WM. T. SUMMERS, AGENT, 416 FIFTH ST. *

FOR RENT—By E. T. FARMER, 445 W. Jefferson st.:

FLATS.

2232 Brook st., 5 rooms and bath.....$25 00

1932 First st., upper flat, 6 rooms and bath..... 40 00

COTTAGES.

1919 Fifth st., 4 rooms..... 14 00

2004 Hemlock, 5 rooms and bath..... 15 00

2412 Magazine, 4 rooms and stable..... 18 00

RESIDENCES.

1621 First st., 8-room brick..... 45 00

1522 Garvin Place, 8-room brick..... 40 00

1908 Floyd st., 7 rooms..... 30 00

Edgeland ave., 7 rooms, furnace, hardwood floors, electric lights.. 42 50

Lyndon, Ky., 2 acres, with new 7-room house, with waterworks, furnace, etc..... 20 00

FOR RENT—RESIDENCES:

FOURTH ST., close to Central Park, modern 10-room and stable; hardwood floors, furnace and electricity; never been rented before; reasonable rent to adults on 4-year lease.

FOURTH ST., 15-room modern pressed brick and stable; $112.50.

FOURTH ST., 1223, near St. Catherine, 11 rooms, Monarch furnace and stable; $60.

THIRD ST., bet. St. Catherine and Oak, 10 rooms; $35.

SECOND ST., near Brandeis, fine, modern house; $60.

BUCHANAN & SON, 235 Fifth st. *

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—By C. J. CRONAN, 313 Louisville Trust bldg.:

Flat, 509 W. Oak st., 4 rooms and bath, $22.50.

Flat, 1502½ Garvin Place, 6 rooms and bath, $27.

Flats, 147 E. Green; 3 rooms each; water furnished; at $9 and $10 per month. *

FOR RENT—A 5-room apartment in "The Virginia." Hot and cold water, furnace heat, halls lighted and janitored and gas stove. Apply 116 W. St. Catherine. Telephone S. 1258—Y.

FOR RENT—Charming modern apartment of 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences; in southern part of the city. Address M 193, this office. *

FOR RENT—1 five-room flat in Central apartments. Home phone 4621. *

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room; everything modern, electric lights, hot and cold water, baths, telephones and janitor service, 714 W. Chestnut st. *

FOR RENT—Newly furnished, desirable 2d-floor room; all conveniences. 8 Jefferson Terrace. *

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; gas for cooking. 812 W. B'way. *

FOR RENT—One furnished room for light housekeeping. 733 Third. Phone 4621.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 124 W. Market st.; conveniences. Home phone 6887.*

FOR RENT—Rooms, gas heat; with or without meals. 1003 Fourth ave. *

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

AFTER RUN OF MANY WEEKS

Big Kansas City Bank Is Forced To Close.

Controller of Currency Appoints a Receiver.

Three Small Affiliated Institution Fail.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5.—The National Bank of Commerce, the second financial institution in importance in Kansas City, anounced its suspension this morning, after a steady run of six weeks, during which the bank had paid off $19,000,000 of its deposits, reduced its loans $3,500,000, cut down its cash resources $11,750,000, and sold $2,000,000 of high-grade bonds in an effort to meet the demands upon it. Chicago and New York banks have offered assistance, but the officers of the National Bank of Commerce saw no prospect that the steady drain would be checked, and decided just before the opening hour to post notice of suspension.

The Controller of the Currency appointed James T. Bradley, National Bank Examiner, as temporary receiver of the bank. He has issued no statement as to the bank's condition, nor have the officers of the bank. The directors of the bank issued a statement, saying that the bank could not stand "slanderous statements made against it," and saying they do not believe it posible for a depositor to lose a dollar.

Of approximately $17,000,000 in deposits tied up in the suspension, about $12,000,000 belong to out-of-town banks, and $5,000,000 to Kansas City people.

* * *

Affiliated Banks Closed.

The failure was followed by the closing of three small affiliated banks, one in Argentine, Kan., and two in the West Bottoms, in this city. Reports from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri are that no bank in those States will be carried down by the tying up of its reserve in the National Bank of Commerce. All the banks in Kansas City, State and national, published statements of conditions yesterday showing reserves ranging from 30 to 50 per cent.

President Woods, of the suspended bank, in an interview, said the bank was carried down by "the circulation of stories against us." He continued:

"The Waters-Pierce Oil Company did us a tremendous amount of harm. Two weeks ago they sent to all their agents and traveling men in the Southwest circular letters, telling them that in making collections they might take checks on any bank in Kansas City except the National Bank of Commerce. They were shown to traveling men and reached the country banks that had deposits with us. Millions in country bank deposits were transferred to other banks here and to banks in St. Louis. Those circulars helped to cause it, in my opinion. Our offense had been to insist on the payment of a balance by a bank in St. Louis in which the oil people were interested."

President Woods, it is announced, has given his personal indorsement to $3,000,000 of collateral pledged to secure his depositors. President Woods is reputed to be a millionaire many times over, and has valuable real estate holdings. Jackson county has its entire balance of $238,000 in the bank. The local post-office has $34,000, and the city has $450,000 on deposit, all protected by bond.

* * *

Could Give No Aid.

James F. Downing, president of the Clearing House, said:

"Up to yesterday the Bank of Commerce owed the Clearing House $300,000. This account was settled, but it was out of the question to furnish aid to the bank. I consider the failure due to lack of conservatism. None of the other banks here has found it necessary to ask aid of the Clearing House and I consider them to be perfectly sound. The Bank of Commerce will not affect them."

A new home for the bank, being erected by Jarvis Hunt, the New York architect, at a cost of $1,500,000, is just nearing completion. The Bank of Commerce was to have moved into the building within a few months and recently had let contracts for expensive furnishings. One contract was for $25,000 worth of specially designed furniture, let to a Boston firm.

The National Bank of Commerce was the outgrowth of the Kansas City Savings Association, organized in 1865 with a capital of $100,000. In 1882 the association was reorganized as the National Bank of Commerce with a capital of $200,000. In 1897 the Bank of Commerce took over the business of the Midland National Bank and the Metropolitan National Bank, of Kansas City. In June, 1901, the City National Bank, of New York City, was said to have made an offer to buy a majority of the stock of the Bank of Commerce, but it was refused.

Oregon Holiday To End.

Salem, Ore., Dec. 5.—Governor Chamberlain announced to-day that the holidays in Oregon would end December 14. The Governor believes conditions are so shaping themselves that the necessity for further holidays will be past when the additional ten days are ended.

WORKING OWN MINE.

[Spokane Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Out in the canyoned hills on Logan creek, in the Thunder Mountain district, in the panhandle of Idaho, east of Spokane, John C. Moore and his young wife are wresting a fortune from the mineralized rock found on all sides in big ledges. The man operates the mine, while Mrs. Moore does her share of the family work by working the mill which is converting the metal into wealth. Their earnings range from $30 to $35 a day, or $11,000 a year. They are not rich yet, but they believe they have a mine which will one day net them great wealth.

It requires capital to develop mines, even in Idaho, but the Moores could not put a crew of men at work, nor were they in position to install a stamp mill to treat the ore from the ledges, so they concluded to blast out the rock and handle it themselves. They built a log house, with two compartments under one roof. One of these is the living-room for the couple and in the other is a one-stamp mill. Mrs. Moore is the superintendent, engineer and crew.

Moore has run a tunnel into the hillside, where the ore showed, and has connected this with his shack by a tramway. The water supply is furnished by one of the creeks, from which power is also developed to operate the mill, which is a self-feeder and requires only occasional attendance. It is a lonely place for a woman who has had the advantage of a seminary education in the East, but Mrs. Moore is contented and happy.

TWELVE MEN IN WHOSE HANDS RESTS FATE OF CALEB POWERS.

1—Lamar Robinson, Williamstown, Grant county. 2—Frank Lee, Williamstown, Grant county. 3—O. C. Collier, Mt. Zion, Grant county. 4—A. B. Jouett, Williamstown, Grant county. 5—J. E. Rice, Williamstown, Grant county. 6—J. T. Price, Sherman, Grant county. 7—James Renaker, Oddville, Harrison county. 8—E. J. Marshall, Williamstown, Grant county. 9—James A. O'Hara, Williamstown, Grant county. 10—J. C. Linder, Crittenden, Grant county. 11—B. S. Franks, Mt. Zion, Grant county. 12—G. B. Shinkle, Cordova, Grant county.

CONSERVATIVE

Republicans Disposed To Rally To Hughes.

ROOSEVELT MAY HAVE TO ACCEPT HIM AS CANDIDATE.

GOVERNOR SAID TO FAVOR THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES.

HIS POPULARITY GROWING.

New York, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—A maneuver both interesting and important is being made by those forces inside of the Republican party opposed to the further domination of it by Theodore Roosevelt, according to those who are watching the situation closely. It involves the rallying around Charles Evans Hughes of the conservative forces and making him their leader at the coming national convention after a complimentary ballot is given to the favorite sons, Fairbanks, Cannon and Knox. This is the latest news of the situation which has not up to the present hour found its way in print.

Whether the approaching maneuver is known in Washington is hard to say, but the probabilities are that the Administration is well informed of everything going on and will no doubt take aggressive measures to head off this new phase of the Hughes boom should the task be possible. The hand of the conservatives is now so openly displayed that it seems hardly possible that any of the leaders should be left in the dark. There is a surprisingly large amount of Hughes sentiment in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. None is said to exist in Ohio, because State pride is helping the chances of Mr. Taft. The Hughes boom in the three States mentioned has been spreading in a most systematic manner. The question leaders are asking is who is behind it? The friends of the Governor are doing nothing. Mr. Hughes declines to make any scramble for the office. Of course the Federal Administration is not interested in spreading the sentiment for the Governor.

* * *

By the Conservatives.

The work on the other hand is being done by the conservative forces as the only means of defeating the President at the national convention. The situation has been carefully canvassed by them. They are aware that even if Pennsylvania sends a delegation instructed for Knox, Indiana one for Fairbanks and Illinois another for "Uncle Joe" Cannon, these favorite sons will not be strong enough to last longer than the initial ballots. The Administration managers realize this also, and in consequence have laid down the programme of securing delegates who will make Taft or Roosevelt their second choice. This move the conservatives propose to offset by creating sufficient Hughes sentiment in the States mentioned to make the Governor second choice instead of the man favored by the Administration. In addition much Hughes sentiment will be diffused throughout the South and West.

The conservatives appear to have at last come around to the way of thinking that the Governor is the only man they can win with and that the favorite son game is apt to prove a losing one. Some leading ones, of course, deny this. They claim that Hughes has been their candidate for a long time. Their idea of entering the favorite sons was to hold the State's against the Administration forces until Mr. Hughes became sufficiently known to the rank and file to have a demand created for him. This, of course, is being done. Will the plan succeed? It is hard to answer such a question so far in advance of the national convention; to anticipate what conditions are apt to be at that distant date. There is a strong belief among some leaders here that if the present depression in business continues the Administration, for the sake of the party, will have to accept Gov. Hughes as a candidate.

* * *

Roosevelt's Popularity.

It is true that many friends of Mr. Roosevelt, as well as other impartial observers, dispute the charges of the reactionaries that the policies and utterances of the President are responsible for present conditions; but the fact is not to be doubted that in many quarters hitherto not regarded as reactionary and, especially among business men and wage earners who had hitherto not felt the depression and looked upon it as of Wall street origin, but are now doing so, the popularity of the President is disappearing in the turn of sentiment for a more conservative man. Many Republican leaders have already ascertained the fact. They have even heard in strongholds of their party the cry if the Democrats would only nominate a conservative man. This situation is also well known at Washington, according to those Republican leaders who have been there. It is a question, therefore, not lacking in import whether should prosperity fail to be with us between now and the next Republican National Convention, it will not be necessary for the Republicans to name a candidate who has not been identified with the present Administration and is known to the whole country as such. There is much dispute as to whether Mr. Roosevelt would consent to that. This is an all-important question.

The President may not be able to name Secretary Taft, but he certainly can prevent the nomination of any man whom he does not like. Would he be willing to have one named with this qualification already mentioned? There are few who think he would. They urge that Mr. Roosevelt believes his administration has been a good one, that its policies have been for the best and their effects will be felt for years to come. For the party to repudiate it by its nominee is a thing that few believe the President will stand for under any circumstances, even if defeat stares it in the face. Of course Gov. Hughes has done nothing of that character. Indeed he is in accord with many of the ideas of the Administration and far from repudiating the present attitude of Mr. Roosevelt on railroads and other corporations; he is in perfect accord with it, considering the popularity of these policies with the masses as a very healthy sign.

* * *

The Point of Difference.

The sole point of difference between the President and himself is that he believes Albany and Washington are far enough apart to require a President in one and a Governor in the other, each attending to his own duties. That Mr. Roosevelt has not relished being crossed goes without saying. No doubt the President believed that with the elevation of Charles E. Hughes his grip would be almost as firm on the State Capitol as it was on the national. That he would, therefore, not like to see the Governor as his successor in preference to Secretary Taft, who is Roosevelt all over, goes without saying. The question is, how far will the President go to prevent the naming of Charles E. Hughes?

There are some leaders here who believe that if the reactionaries continue to keep up their fire on Mr. Taft as a mere dummy of the President and on no other ground and the Administration managers see a progress of the Hughes boom, Mr. Roosevelt may be driven into the field for the purpose of vindicating his policies before the party and the people. Friends of the President do not coincide with this view. They assert the naming of Mr. Hughes would not be unsatisfactory to Theodore Roosevelt. In fact one of them seemed to think that the President would cpenly favor the Governor if it were impossible to name Mr. Taft. "For, after all," this leader asserted, "Hughes is a Roosevelt man from the ground up, whether or not he declines to allow the President to interfere with the discharge of his duties at Albany."

EDWARD LISSNER.

DRAMATIC EXIT OF CLARA BLOODGOOD

POPULAR ACTRESS COMMITS SUICIDE AT BALTIMORE.

DEED DISCOVERED JUST BEFORE CURTAIN ROSE.

FIRES BULLET INTO BRAIN.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide by shooting herself in her room at the Hotel Stafford here this evening.

Mrs. Bloodgood's body was found lying on the bed with a bullet hole through the roof of her mouth. Nearby lay a book entitled "How to Shoot Straight" and a 38-caliber revolver with three chambers empty. She attended a matinee performance at Albaugh's Theater this afternoon and returned to her hotel about 4 o'clock seemingly in the best of spirits.

Later, when it was time for the curtain to rise for her own show at the Academy of Music, where she was appearing in "The Truth," she had not put in an appearance. Word was sent to the Stafford and a bellboy was sent up to her room. Just as he approached the door he heard a pistol shot. Hurrying back to the office he notified the clerks of what he heard and investigation was made and Mrs. Bloodgood was found stretched on the bed as described.

Before retiring to her room she had a talk with her stage manager, John Emerson, who declares that he observed nothing unusual in her demeanor. The only motive he can ascribe is that Mrs. Bloodgood feared an attack of nervous prostration. She had been working very hard, he said, and she feared a breakdown. Mrs. Bloodgood left a note addressed to her husband, who is said to be on his way to this city.

The audience at the Academy of Music was dismissed with the announcement that there would be no performance to-night owing to the sudden indisposition of Mrs. Bloodgood.

THE FIRST MATCH FACTORY.

[Terryville, Conn., Special to Hartford Courant.]

Few who are accustomed to take up a match and strike a light know that the ludicrous accident which was built the immense concern by which the largest quantities of parlor matches are made was started in the town of Plymouth. Anson Beecher, whose main business had been the manufacture of lumber, lath and shingle, invented and began building match machinery in 1850, and in 1853 commenced the manufacture of matches. His factory was in Plymouth Hollow, now Thomaston, and the site is now covered by the waters of the Waterbury reservoir.

After a few years of successful work Mr. Beecher and one of his sons moved the business to Westville. The concern rapidly increased its business under the name of A. Beecher & Sons, merged with other concerns, and now called the Diamond Match Company, has a capital of many millions of dollars and has factories all over the United States and in England. The machines used by the Diamond Match Company were mainly the inventions of Anson Beecher, the Plymouth inventor, and of A. Beecher & Sons.

Anson Beecher died in Westville in 1876. Besides being an inventor of machinery for making matches, he invented machinery for making straw hats. This he did before he took up the match-making business, owning a mill at the time on the main road from Plymouth to Litchfield and near the Litchfield line. He taught several women how to make straw hats and braided the first straw hat made in this country. This was eighty years or more ago.

MINERS WANT TO MEET OPERATORS IN HOPKINS.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.)—The second invitation to mine workers and operators has been issued, calling for a convention here on the 11th of this month, when the situation will be fully discussed and some action taken. It is believed that in case the operators refuse to attend a strike will be called.

CASHIER RESIGNS; EXAMINERS AT WORK.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 5.—G. C. Scudemore, cashier of the Pensacola Bank and Trust Company, resigned to-day and bank examiners have begun an examination of the books of the concern. Scudemore came here from Kentucky about a year ago and was one of the organizers of the institution, of which he was made cashier.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN KING'S CONDITION.

Stockholm, Dec. 5.—A bulletin issued at 11 oo'clock this evening says:

"King Oscar had some sleep during the day, but this evening his strength was not so well maintained, although the pain was somewhat diminished."

MURDERS WIFE ON TRAIN, THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 5.—V. B. Nethaway murdered his wife on a Union Pacific train here late this afternoon in sight of scores of people, then ran a block and blew out his own brains.

MR. BLACKBURN'S FIND.

[Washington Special to Boston Herald.]

There hangs in the corridor of the House of Representatives back of the House chamber, in the long line of portraits of men who have been Speakers of that body, an oil painting of Henry Clay, which has an interesting histo y. Although regarded as the most excellent portrait ever painted of the great commoner, its author is unknown. It was found one day, many years ago, by Joe Blackburn, when he was a member of the House of Representatives, in the basement of the Agricultural Department, where it had been consigned to the ash heap with a great mass of junk.

Blackburn rescued it and had it cleaned, and when it was oiled the fine color work stood out as though it were a masterpiece. A handsome frame now adorns it, and it is regarded as one of the finest paintings possessed by the Government.

STAGE GEMS HURT TRADE.

[New York Press.]

Dealers in high-class jewels have raised the cry recently that the traffic in diamonds and other precious stones is not what it used to be, because of the influence of the opera on their women customers. Because of a precedent established on the operatic stage, they say, it appears no longer to be bad form to wear imitations of the most valuable stones in public. In fact, it is said, the desire of many wealthy women to imitate the display of the opera stage, the wearing of imitation diamonds along with genuine stones for greater effect, is growing year by year. If a few of the principal stones in a sunburst or tiara are real, jewele s say, that appears to be quite enough for many women, and they therefore permit the rest of the stones in such adornments to be imitations, the effect of which he was made cashier.

WORK FOR BLIND

Many of Them Trained To Be 'Phone Operators.

ONE WHO DOES GOOD WORK AS A STENOGRAPHER.

STILL ANOTHER TYPEWRITES FROM PHONOGRAPH.

SOCIETY HELPS TO GET WORK.

Speaking before the League of Political Study, Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, told how five sightless operators had been trained for telephone switchboard work, and gave other instances of the effort to provide work for persons handicapped by lack of vision, says the New York Evening Post.

"I have accepted your invitation to speak to you about the blind," she said, "because I believe that when the facts concerning their condition, what has been done for them and what can be done for them, are known to you, there will not be a person in this room who will not realize the vital importance of continuing the education of the adult blind, of helping to prevent all unnecessary blindness and seeing that the inevitably blind children receive proper care and schooling."

Continuing, Miss Holt said:

"On the staff of the association a blind stenographer is regularly employed. I usually have her do my work for me and find that she makes fewer typographical errors than any of the others. We believe that the field of stenography is an admirable one for the blind, though their success in it depends, as the success of the sighted would, on their natural intelligence and ability. Typing from phonography is also profitable employment for the blind.

"We had a pupil eight months ago who could neither read nor write. His sudden blindness had driven him and his young wife to despair and poverty. He now is typing from the phonograph for a company which is so well content with him that it takes him to and from his work in a motor.

"When I asked the head of our telephone company to give a switchboard for blind people to practice on, he thought I was crazy. That was a year ago. I had the pleasure of striking him the other day asking for the installation of a switchboard at our new office, and told him that there were now in the city of New York five blind switchboard operators, two in hospitals in positions of great responsibility, where they have the ambulance calls and other emergency work; two in business houses and one in the editorial rooms of a great New York daily paper. Three of these switchboard operators are women.

"Giving occupation and developing industry is only part of our work for the blind. We believe in encouraging normal life in their homes. We make every effort to prevent their segregation and their being treated as a class by themselves. We perform unofficially various services, we have been known to distribute food and clothes, we have placed blind people in homes and have helped to bury them. We recognize happiness and diversion as an essential part of the life of our blind people.

* * *

Work of John D. Russ.

"The first educator for the blind in America and the first to use raised types here was John Dessison Russ, who was born in 1801 in Massachusetts, and who became the first principal of the New York Institution for the Blind. Before this school existed he had opened classes in his own house for blind children, where he educated them at his own expense. His life is one record of generous and noble activities, and his name deserves to be more widely known and more gratefully recognized than it has been. Although he invented the type called New York point, his mind was so open that before his death he said that if other types proved more useful they should most surely be used. His vision was prophetic because the two greatest schools, Overbrook and Perkins, do not any longer use his type. It is our duty to demand that the education of our blind children in New York should equal that given in Pennsylvania and in Boston, that those in control of schools should fit the blind children to become strong and healthy men and women wage-earners. In Boston the pupils of the School for the Blind tune the pianos in the public schools. Why is this not so in New York, where there are more blind and more public schools? The fault is not with the public schools, but with the education of the blind, who are not properly trained. The school does not do its duty unless the greatest number of graduates are efficient advocates and examples of the capacity of the blind; unless they have strong bodies, made so through lots of fresh air and exercise at school, which makes it possible for them to make the most of their brains and hands.

* * *

Helping Graduates.

"The after care of the blind when he has left school is a serious problem. Each school should know what becomes of its graduates. The lists of its graduates and their whereabouts and occupations should be carefully kept.

"We cannot continue our work unless the public will recognize the need for what we are doing, and give us the means to do it. Every cent contributed to us means partial freedom for some fettered blind person. We depend entirely upon private charity. Forty thousand dollars has been promised to us of a working capital of $100,000. Unless we raise that entire sum we lose what has already been promised. Will not every one here help our work according to his capacity? We want all co-operation. Our offices, salesroom and shop are always open for inspection. We are only too glad to have criticism or suggestions. My secretary will show you some of the blind people's work, and give you leaflets describing our activities. The great financial depression, which has crippled even old and time-honored organizations, has been doubly hard on our young organization, and has prevented our receiving many contributions which otherwise would have come to us."

COLLEGIANS IN CRAP GAME.

[New York Tribune.]

Nine young college men, all home for the Thanksgiving recess, were arrested in the basement of the Ansonia Hotel, Seventy-third street and Broadway, where they were engaged in an exciting game of craps.

The entire affair was treated as a huge joke by the crowd, even when they were loaded into a patrol wagon, from the front door of the Ansonia, with a detective in the rear announcing that he would shoot the first man who tried to make a break for liberty.

Later, when they were again loaded into the wagon for a trip to the night court, the point of the joke wore out, but at that their spirits soon revived. They sailed down Broadway giving various college yells.

All gave fictitious names and addresses, some even going to the length of tearing out their tailor's marks from their coats, in fear that the police might try to determine their real names.

Senate Doorkeeper Drops Dead.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Maj. W. T. Seward, a doorkeeper of the Senate, dropped dead to-day while entering the Capitol. Maj. Seward was appointed to his position six years ago by the late Senator Hawley of Connecticut.

PRIMARY RETURNS SHOW BECKHAM'S INSECURITY

(Continued from First Page.)

Carter and Elliott—W. E. Robinson.
Floyd, Knott and Letcher.
Franklin—J. T. Buford.
Hardin—J. C. Pirtle.
Harrison—J. W. Stamp.
Henry—G. B. Waggoner.
Larue—Robert Enlow.
Logan—W. V. Perry.
Lyon and Marshall—John L. Smith.
Meade—Gus W. Richardson.
Morgan and Wolfe—A. C. Oliver.
Owen—J. H. Jackson.
Shelby—E. B. Beard.
Trigg—E. E. Walsh.
Warren—Duncan Millikin.
Warren—W. R. Whitlow.
Senators:
Calloway, Lyon, Livingston and Trigg—Conn Linn.
Logan, Simpson and Todd—G. T. Wyatt.
Nelson, Shelby and Spencer—Sam Peter.
Carroll, Henry, Oldham and Trimble—J. A. Donaldson.
Boone, Gallatin and Owen—R. B. Brown.
Bazard, Marshall, McCracken and Carlisle—J. W. Campbell.
Caldwell, Crittenden and Webster—P. S. Maxwell.
Christian and Hopkins—Frank Rives.
Breckenridge, Hancock and Meade—R. W. Owen.
Bullitt, Grayson and Hardin—W. W. Tabb.
Anderson, Franklin and Mercer—Jack Chinn.
Boyd, Greenup, Elliott and Lawrence—M. G. Watson.
Total, 33.

* * *

In Normal Democratic Districts.

Divided as to districts, which are normally Democratic, Senator McCreary carried fifty-six and Gov. Beckham forty-six. The districts voted as follows:

For Senator McCreary:

Anderson, Boone, Bourbon, Boyle, Calloway, Clark, Daviess, city; Fayette, city; Fayette, county; Fulton, Hickman, Grant, Garrard, Graves, Henderson, Hopkins, Jefferson, eight districts; Jessamine, Kenton, three districts; Lincoln, Madison, Mason, McCracken, McLean, Mercer, Montgomery and Menefee, Nicholas and Robertson, Oldham and Trimble, Pendleton, Scott, Simpson, Union, Washington, Webster, Woodford.

Senators:

Fulton, Graves and Hickman; Henderson and Union, Daviess and McLean, Jessamine, Scott and Woodford; Fayette, Jefferson, three districts; Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Casey; Kenton, Bracken, Grant and Pendleton; Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery; Harrison, Nicholas and Robertson.

For Beckham:

Ballard and Carlisle, Barren, Bath and Rowan, Bracken, Breckenridge, Bullitt and Spencer, Carroll and Gallatin, Carter and Elliott, Floyd, Knott and Letcher; Franklin, Green and Taylor, Hancock Hardin, Harrison, Hart, Henry, Larue, Logan, Lyon and Marshall, Marion, Meade, Morgan and Wolfe, Nelson, Owen, Shelby, Todd, Trigg, Warren, two districts.

Senators:

Calloway, Lyon, Livingston and Trigg; Logan, Simpson and Todd; Allen, Edmonson and Warren; Green, Hart and Larue; Nelson, Shelby and Spencer; Marion, Taylor and Washington; Barren, Metcalfe and Monroe; Carroll, Henry, Oldham and Trimble; Boone, Gallatin and Owen; Campbell; Bath, Carter, Fleming, Menifee and Rowan; Ballard, Marshall, McCracken and Carlisle; Caldwell, Crittenden and Webster; Christian and Hopkins; Breckenridge, Hancock and Meade; Bullitt, Grayson and Hardin; Anderson, Franklin and Mercer; Boyd, Greenup, Elliott and Lawrence.

TO LAUNCH BRYAN BOOM AT OMAHA.

Dahlman Club Arranges for Meeting at Which the Nebraskan Will Be Chief Orator.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5.—Arrangements have been completed by the Dahlmann Democratic Club for the launching Saturday night of the Bryan candidacy for the Democratic nomination next year for President of the United States.

Aside from Mr. Bryan the speakers will include James C. Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha and Democratic committeeman from Nebraska; Henry C. Richmond, president of the Nebraska Press Association; James Manahan, of Minnesota; James F. Reed, former Mayor of Kansas City; M. V. Ganner, of Davenport, Ia.; James A. Rounditree, president of the Birmingham, Ala., Press Club; Col. Henry Hoffman, of Oklahoma, and Charles Slater, of Washington, D. C.

GRAIN LETTERS.

Chicago.—Considering our steady decline during the past few days, the reaction to-day was only natural and to be expected. However, we believe all such upturns should be taken advantage of in order to make sales. We can see nothing to warrant changing our views on corn and continue to advise sales on all hard spots. The oats market will require constant support in order to prevent lower prices.—(Finley Barrell & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

Chicago.—Jones came out with a statement that the spring crop is already 60 per cent. marketed. Duluth dispatches claim that wheat supplies will be light there when navigation closes the last of the week. That point shopped 1,550,000 bushels to-day. Omaha wires that the wheat reserves in Nebraska are low and farmers are not selling. Exporters reported 31 boatloads. We look for excellent trading opportunities, but think all operations should be well protected, whether long or short. There is a lot of merit in the corn market, and those who are patient enough to buy on breaks with well-protected trades will be in line to get the money.—(Logan & Bryan to W. L. Lyons & Co.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points in response to lower French cables and European selling of the later months. The small primary receipts and the steady Brazilian markets were sustaining factors after the opening, but toward the close the loss was increased slightly, owing to the absence of important demand, and the market closed steady, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales were reported of 22,250 bags, including December at 5.75c, March at 5.80c, May at 5.85c, July at 5.90@5.86c and September at 6c.

Spot market steady; Rio No. 7 6c; Santos No. 4 7½c. Mild steady; Cordova 9¾@13¾c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 46@45¼c; sales 731 casks; receipts 584; shipments 108. Rosin firm; sales 3,661 bbls.; receipts 3,365; shipments 1,284; stock 117,777; A, B and C $2.65@2.90; D $2.80@3; E $2.90@3; F and G $2.90@3; H $3; I $3.75; K $4.80; M $5.35; N $6.10; window glass $6.50; water white $6.58.

Wilmington, Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 44½c; receipts 60 casks. Rosin steady at $2.60; receipts 66 bbls. Tar steady at $1.60; receipts 167 bbls. Crude turpentine firm at $2, $3 and $3; receipts 142 bbls.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Dec. 5.—Better news from dry goods export markets had the effect of steadying values for cotton goods, especially in the heavy lines. Some trading is now going on in medium count cottons at first hands. Raw silk is lower. Men's wear lines for fall are being opened and some of the manufactured goods prices are lower. Mills are curtailing their output of spring lines of woolens and worsteds.

London Wool Sales.

London, Dec. 5.—Good supplies of new clip were offered at the wool auction sales to-day. Crossbreds were active, fine grades selling 10 per cent. and medium and coarse 10@15 per cent. below the October sales. Queensland new clip combing greasy was in brisk demand for the home trade and America. Scourds sold slowly and were frequently withdrawn. About 11,600 bales were offered. The sales follow:

New South Wales, 4,200 bales; scoured 9½d @1s 11½d; greasy 5¾d@1s 2½d.

Queensland, 2,500 bales; scoured 1s 4d@1s 10½d; greasy 8d@1s ½d.

Victoria, 1,000 bales; scoured 1s ¾d; greasy 7¾@1s 1½d.

West Australia, 600 bales; greasy 6¾d@1s 1d.

New Zealand, 1,200 bales; greasy 6d@1s.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured 1s 6d@1s 9½d; greasy 6d@1s.

River Plate, 1,900 bales; scoured 7½d@1s 1½d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 5.—The New York money market continued to relax to-day. Call loans renewed at 6½ per cent. and time funds were in better supply. The Bank of England made a favorable return, the percentage of reserves to liabilities standing at 44.02 as compared with 42.83 last week, and left its discount rate at 7 per cent. There was a good run of business at local banks and trust companies. There was a moderate borrowing demand with accommodations more freely granted. New York exchange was quoted at par to $1 premium.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,536,718 57
Balance	169,099 88

There was more inquiry for local securities. Decided improvement was noted in the investment demand. The strength of the New York market and the rapid restoration of normal conditions in monetary affairs are the factors promoting improvement. There was a fair demand for Louisville Traction common to-day. Twenty-five shares sold at the Stock Exchange at 83. The first bid was 82½ and the first offering was at 83½. The stock closed without bids or offerings. Sales were said to have been made on the curb at 85. Louisville Railway 5s reflected the investment demand, being wanted to the extent of $3,000 at 101½ and interest up to 102 and interest without offerings at any figure. A bid of 101 and interest was made for $1,000 L., H. and St. L. 5s with none for sale under 103½. Seattle Electric preferred was 84 bid and 88 asked. West Penn Railways common was 29 bid for five shares and fifteen offered at 33. Louisville Heating preferred was 94 shares offered at 85 and 80 bid for two. Thirty shares of Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common were offered at 55. Fifty shares of Rochester Railway preferred were offered at 90½ and twenty at 90.

United Railways Investment common sold in New York at 18¾, 18½ and 18 and closed at 18 bid and 19 asked. The preferred sold at 30¾, 30 and 31 and closed at 31 to 32. Detroit sold at 35 and Toledo at 9¼, 9½ and 9¾. American Tobacco closed at 245 to 255, Standard Oil at 440 to 460, Subway at 14¾ to 15 and Giroux at 3 to 3½. L. and N. unified 4s were 94 to 95 and the collateral trust 4s at 91 asked. St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 23 to 24, the preferred at 59 to 59¾ and the 4s at 74½ to 74¾. Kansas City Railway and Light common was quoted in Chicago at 33 to 37.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	....	*85
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*97	100
City 4s, 1910	....	*101
City 5s, old L., 1911	*100½	*101
City 4s, Mun. Imp., 1923	....	*101
City 4s, Mun. Imp., 1923	....	*101
City 4s, Parks, 1930	....	*97
City 4s, refunding, 1937	....	*100
City 3½s, refunding, 1940	....	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1941	....	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1942	....	*95
City 5s, sewer and Parks, 1941	....	*95
Dallas Electric 5s	....	*95½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	....	*90
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	....	74½
Houston Electric 5s	....	*90
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	....	91
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	*74	78
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*94	96½
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*102	....
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	*101	....
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	....	90¼
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	....	86
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	72	74
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	....	97
Ohio Falls St. Ry. and P. 5s	....	91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	....	90
Peoria Light 5s	....	80
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	....	90½
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	....	90
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	....	97
Seattle Electric 5s	....	*90
Savannah Electric 5s	....	*95
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s	*99	100
West Penn Rys. 5s	....	*95

*Sells with interest. †Less than $1,000.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American National Bank	....	144
Bank of Commerce	158	168
B. F. Avery & Sons com	90	107
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	100	....
Birmingham Ry. and Light com	....	30
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref	....	90
Bourbon Stock Yards	....	90
Citizens' National Bank	212	....
Columbia Trust Co	....	122
Central Home Telephone	....	11
Chattanooga Railway com	35	40
Chattanooga Railway pref	77¼	80
Col'bus, Dela. and Marion Ry.	....	50
Dallas Electric com	35	45
Dallas Electric pref	....	76
E. St. Louis and Suburban com	....	40
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref	74	76
Evansville Light com	....	42
Evansville Light pref	87	89
First National Bank	....	150
Fayette Home Telephone	....	26
Federal Chemical com	45	50
Federal Chemical pref	....	100
Fidelity Trust Co	315	340
German Bank	385	....
German Insurance Bank	383	425
German Security Bank	174	176¼
Grand Rapids com	....	12¼
Grand Rapids pref	....	78
Houston Electric com	....	6
Houston Electric pref	....	90
Kentucky Wagon Works	151½	158
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	....	54
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	....	90
Lexington and Interurban Rys	9½	11¾
Louisville and Eastern com	119	20
Louisville and Eastern pref	74¾	75
Louisville National Banking Co	130	148½
Louisville Title Co	99¾	102¾
Louisville Bridge stock	137	139
Louisville Gas stock	....	75
Louisville Heating com	50	58
Louisville Heating pref	....	83
Louisville Home Telephone	40	45
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	40	55
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	....	125
Louisville Traction com	83	83¾
Louisville Traction pref	101	102
Louisville Trust Co	170	185
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	....	40
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	....	100
Michigan Light com	....	87½
Michigan Light pref	....	100
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	....	60
Memphis St. Ry. com	....	6¾
Memphis St. Ry. pref	....	72½
National Bank of Kentucky	....	†194½
Nashville Ry. and Light com	....	80
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	....	70
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	....
New Gall House com	26	40
New Gall House pref	90	99
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	10	12
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	37	40
Northern Texas Electric com	42	42¼
Northern Texas Electric pref	80	82½
Norfolk Ry. and Light	....	17
Paducah Trac. and Light com	19½	22
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	....	75
Peoria Light com	....	42
Peoria Light pref	....	90
Rochester Railway pref	....	83
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	....	85
Rehm-Zeiher Co. pref	100	102
Springfield Ry. and Light

cent. of the capital, subject to a tax of 5 per cent., etc.

The Central Bank of Issue Plan.—Recommended by the New York Chamber of Commerce, providing for the organization of a central bank of issue, with a capital of not less than $50,000,000, to carry a large reserve of gold, and act as custodian of the Government's metallic reserves, as its agent in redeeming all kinds of money, as its receiving and distributing agent, doing at its branches the work now done at the Subtreasuries, and to deal exclusively with banks. The plan provides for stock ownership of this bank in part by other banks and in part by the Government, but vests its management exclusively in the Government.

An index of the retrenchment which has been practiced since the recent financial flurry is afforded by the report of Col. Edward S. Fowler, Appraiser of the Port of New York, regarding the transactions of his office for the month of November just closed. The report shows a decrease of over $5,000,000 in the appraised value of merchandise as compared with the preceding month, mostly due to a falling off in the imports of precious stones and other luxuries.

The monthly return of the Controller of the Currency discloses that national bank notes were issued during October at the phenomenal rate of $1,500,000 per diem. The total circulation now stands at $656,218,196, an increase for the month of $46,237,730, and for the year of $62,837,647.

This aggregate constitutes, of course, a new high record; the nearest approach was made a month ago. There has been a steady increase since the opening of the current year. The $600,000,000 mark was first crossed on June 1 last. On December 1, 1902, the total outstanding bank note circulation was well below $400,000,000, and in 1899 it was under $250,000,000. The low record since the Civil War was made in 1891, the total on July 1 having been just over $167,000,000.

The Controller's statement shows that the banks have pledged $9,908,500 of the new Treasury 3 per cent. notes as a basis for circulation, putting up $1,525,000 of the issue as a pledge for Government deposits:

UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS ON DEPOSIT.

	To secure circulating notes	To secure public deposits.
Panama Canal	$15,347,880	$10,130,300
Fours of 1925	16,945,650	5,060,450
Threes of 1908-1918	11,347,480	5,632,100
Twos of 1930	500,574,800	43,8..,8.0
Certificates 3 p. c.	9,908,500	1,525,000
District of Columbia		1,274,000
State, city and railroad bonds		190,875,328
Hawaiian bonds		2,017,000
Philippine loan		8,480,0.0
Porto Rico		780,000
Total on deposit Nov. 30, 1907	$618,324,310	$289,674,928

NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING.

One dollar	$344,211
Two dollars	101,700
Five dollars	130,41..,165
Ten dollars	27,578,8.0
Twenty dollars	194,44..,100
Fifty dollars	18,585,.65)
One hundred dollars	40,5.6,.00)
Five hundred dollars	90,000
One thousand dollars	24,000
Fractional parts	42,250
Total	$656,218,196

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

Bank of England rate remains at 7 per cent.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, dead.

Erie withdraws from Central Passenger Association.

Controller's call discloses hoarding by Western banks, one at Omaha having 46 per cent. cash reserve.

General market in London cheerful and higher all around.

Volume of new orders both for iron and steel still light and no improvement expected this month.

Pittsburg reports further curtailment in coke production.

Forty-five roads for October show average net decrease 1.6g per cent, and for four months increase .87 per cent.

Regular quarterly dividends on American Tobacco preferred and American Snuff preferred and common.

Colorado and Southern earnings fourth week November increased $47,717.

Twelve Industrials advanced .61 per cent. Wednesday.

Twenty active Railroads advanced 1.79 per cent. Wednesday.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—As nearly as we can sum up the situation, it seems to be as follows: Two weeks ago it became evident to the largest interests here that the banking crisis was over and the market comparatively bare of stocks from the drastic liquidation that had taken place and from the small investment buying which had been going on for over a month. There was a very large short interest outstanding. As the financial situation grew better, it was probable that money on call would be comparatively easy, as the banks would naturally accumulate in that way before raising their clearing-house certificates. This made a technical situation very favorable to a drive at the shorts, and it has been amply taken advantage of, while the premises on which it was based seemed to have been well justified. There has been some scattered long buying, accompanying the movement, but it does not seem to us as if the public had followed up advancing prices to any extent. While the general situation has greatly improved and the outlook is much better, the prevailing condition of affairs throughout the country certainly has not warranted so sharp an advance at this time, excepting for the technical reasons described. The continuation of the movement is hard to predict, but the many weary months of a one-sided and downward-going market, it is certainly very gratifying to find that there are at least two sides to the market again. There has been a decided improvement in the bond department and this has been particularly helpful, as it has facilitated the necessary liquidation in this respect by some of the recently embarrassed institutions.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—At the higher prices the offerings of real stock were light and the selling seemed to be chiefly by professionals who were putting out short lines. Call money rates ranged between 6 and 5 per cent., and the currency premium was easier. It looks as if the big banking interests are opposed to bear raiding and will resist any attempts to seriously depress prices.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

New York.—The floating supply of stocks is small, larger interests have the situation well in hand, the financial situation is gradually righting itself and banking interests are behind the market. Indiscriminate public buying may come later, but at present we see few danger signals and continue enthusiastic in our belief in the strength of the bull position.—(Miller & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—The news of Kansas City bank failure was known on the floor before the opening, although the news had not been published, and the full effect on the speculative situation was felt in the early trading. The speculative element sold stocks at the best bids made at the commencement of business and continued selling for a good part of the first hour.—(Ex. Norton & Co. to J. J. B. Hilliard & Son.

New York.—A million-share day, with gains of 3 to 5 points largely based on a raid against the shorts, ended with net advances of 1 to 2 points in numerous issues. It does not look as if much outside public interest had been stimulated; yet for all that, many persons were reassured and less thought was given to the Western bank troubles. It is likely that stocks will have some further sharp setbacks and we would buy only on shot occasions. If next Saturday's bank statement is as good as some are predicting, stocks may have another bulge soon. With many of the shorts driven in, the market will miss the support which it naturally gives.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—All the active issues advanced from 2 to 5 points and activity in trading was on a very large scale. Adjusting of prices to conditions is proceeding along normal lines. We believe the rally is not over and although recessions may occur, we think prices will work higher.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—The market after early weakness developed into a bear rout in various prominent issues with a flood of buying orders materializing. London bought on balance for the first time in several days. Keene is given credit for manipulation against the short interest. The financial institutions have especial reasons for keeping prices up until after the first of the year.—(Ennis & Stoppani to E. H. Morgan & Co.

New York.—The bank failure in Kansas City had only a temporary effect on prices. The close was under the highest, but the tone was strong.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—Shorts were stampeded to-day and in consequence we witnessed a rallying market of unusual proportions. The interests which are bulling the market appear to have sufficient strength to force prices higher even in the face of bearish news. The strength in the market during the past week has attracted considerable outside speculative interest, and for the time being it would seem that the bulls have the best of the argument. Money, however, continues to command higher rates of interest, and it does not seem possible in the face of this fact that the market can be bulled much further or that even present prices can be held. Therefore look for a setback in the near future.—(T. A. McIntyre & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—It would seem that the interest behind the present upward movement in the stock market at this time is determined to force the greater part of the short element to cover, and in this way bring about higher prices, which will undoubtedly stimulate confidence. We are disposed to regard the extreme advances in specialties with alarm, as conditions are hardly ripe for an extended upward movement.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Dec. 5.—Money on call easier at 4½@6 per cent.; ruling rate 5½; closing bid and offered at 5; time loans firm; 60 days 12; 90 days 10; six months 7; prime mercantile paper 7@8. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8645@4.8650 for demand and at $4.8606@4.8065 for 60-day bills; commercial bills $4.8025. Bar silver 57¾c. Mexican dollars 46c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

Transactions opened at the Stock Exchange to-day in the face of the rather formidable intelligence of the closing of the leading bank of Kansas City. The effect of this news on stocks did not much outlast the first hour's operations. The manner in which the market accepted the news made a fresh impression on the bear party of its resisting power and of the definite passing of the extreme prostration of demand for securities.

The action of the bond market for over a week past has given clear warning of this change in the investment situation. Mortgage securities have been freely absorbed for widely differing accounts, including an important and substantial foreign demand. It is on this fundamental basis that financial opinion has been agreed in looking for the first reliable index of the turn in the situation for the better. With the freer movement of credits resulting from the mending of the banking situation a speculative party has found means to take advantage of the improving conditions by large operations in the market. They have had the advantage of a large uncovered short interest which was encouraged to persist in its position in the face of a considerable movement against them by the recollection of the many renewals of urgent liquidation which have been brought out by previous abortive rallies in the market.

The effective support enjoyed by the market to-day on the face of the Kansas City news drove a large element of this persistent short interest to cover and aided materially in raising the level of prices. The market continued to give every evidence of the large professional share in the operations and of the manipulative tactics employed in their leadership. The impression was strong in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange that the leadership was conducted with the countenance if not under the direct incitement of some of the most influential banking and financial interests of New York, in the way that the management of the market for the United States Steel stock was intrusted at the time of their flotation. The supposition that this influential sanction should be given to such a movement was explained by the importance attached to a readjustment of security values, for the purpose of yearly balance sheets of leading holding corporations on the presumption that the severe impairment which has been made in the basis of credits by the violent shrinkage of security prices and the conviction that prices made in the depths of the prostration were not at all fairly representative of actual valuations.

The supply of money on call has been appreciably increased in the last two days, with the passing of the effects of the December 1 requirements and with the issue of the call of the Controller of the Currency for reports of condition of national banks. The returns from various important banking centers in the country by the Associated Press, indicating the strong showing of the banks in the return to the Controller, was a factor in the growing encouragement reflected in the day's movement.

Some disappointment was felt at the omission of the Bank of England to reduce its official discount rate, as the decidedly strong weekly return seemed to warrant it. The rail in the currency premium here, which was caused early in the week by the preparations of interior banks for the Controller's call and the further engagements of gold in London which were thereby induced, explained the caution of the English bank. The weekly return of the Bank of France also showed but little impairment of strength, making it probable that the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate is but shortly deferred.

The professionalism of the market was indicated by the impatience to realize profits on the day's advance, which caused the relinquishment of much of the day's gains in the course of the last hour's trading.

Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Clearings $5,063,469; balances $574,907. Call money 6@7 per cent. New York exchange $2.50 premium bid, $3.50 premium asked.

Boston, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $20,407,844; in New York $225,199,558. New York funds sold at 25c discount.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,761,450. New York exchange 50c discount. Collateral loans 6 per cent. Discounts 6 per cent.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Clearings $33,122,106; balances $2,452,301. New York exchange 50c premium.

Memphis, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Clearings $1,103,054.11. Exchange par selling, buying nominal.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close Bid.
Adams Express				162
Amal. Copper	75,200	51¼	48¼	48¼
Am. Car & Fdry.	3,600	30¾	28¾	29
Do preferred	100	87½	87½	88½
Am'n Cotton Oil	500	28	28	28
Do preferred	100	80	80	80-85
American Express				170-190
Am. H. and L. pf.				13-18
Am. Ice Securities	5,400	14¾	12¾	14
Am'n Linseed Oil	300	9	8½	8½
Do preferred				17-20
Am'n Locomotive	2,800	39¾	37¾	38½
Do preferred				87-90
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	47,600	78½	74½	75¾
Do preferred	1,100	92	91¾	91¾
Am. Sugar Ref'g.	5,400	109	105	107¾
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	900	72	71	71¾
Ana. Mining Co.	3,200	33½	31¾	32
Atchison	19,700	75	71¾	74
Do preferred				94
Atl. Coast Line	400	71½	71¼	72
B. and O.	2,800	85¼	83	84
Do preferred	100	76	76	75-80
Brooklyn Rapid T.	285,800	40¼	37½	38¼
Canadian Pacific	600	152¾	151	152
Central of N. J.	100	158	158	154-160
C. and O.	3,300	31	28¾	30
Chicago Gt. West.	1,100	8¼	8	8
C. and N. W.	4,200	140	137	138¼
C. M. and St. P.	31,700	109¾	100¾	105
Chicago T. and T.				7
Do preferred				10-20
C. C. C. and St. L.	1,400	53	52	52½
Col. Fuel and I.	8,200	22	18¾	20¾
Col. and Southern	2,000	29¼	28	29
Do 1st pref	700	48	46	47½
Do 2d pref	500	38¼	35½	37
Consolidated Gas	1,100	96	92	92½
Corn Prod. Ref'g.	1,500	12	11¼	11¾
Do preferred	200	57	55¾	55-57½
Central Leather	400	15¾	13¾	13¾
Do preferred	900	75¾	75	75
Del. and Hudson	2,000	144	140	142½
D., L. and W.				400-423
D. and R. G.	1,000	22	21	21½
Do preferred	900	60	60	59-62
Dist. Securities	8,600	43¼	41	42¼
Erie	3,800	19¾	18¾	17½
Do 1st pref	900	37	36¼	36¾
Do 2d pref	200	26¼	26	26¾
Gen. Electric	1,000	178	177	178
Gt. Northern pref.	15,400	122¼	118	120
Illinois Central	900	126	124½	125
Internat'l Paper	100	24¼	24¼	24¼
Do preferred	100	54	54	53
Internat'l Pump	600	12¾	12	11¾
Do preferred	100	51½	51½	51
Iowa Central	1,000	11¾	10¾	11¼
Do preferred				29-32
Interboro-Met	400	2	2	2
Do preferred	1,000	20	18¼	19
K. C. Southern	600	24¾	23½	24¼
Do preferred	700	53¾	52½	53-53¾
L. and N.	3,100	96	94¾	94¾
Mexican Central	5,700	15¼	14¼	15
Minn. and St. L.				24 27
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	700	76½	74½	75½

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Dec. 5, 1907.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1907	Ship'd 1907	Rec'd 1906	Ship'd 1906
Ag'l Implts, lbs	2,400	109,205	87,460	129,445
Bagging, lbs		770	9,550	
Boots and shoes, cases	373	118	206	234
Coffee, lbs	33,600	18,561	31,940	34,143
Cotton, bales	50		102	
Flour, bbls	375	550	260	1,05;
Furniture, lbs	15,700	47,240	7,375	104,780
Barley, bush			2,400	
Corn, bush	4,125	2,000	58,105	51,800
Malt, bush	2,200	250	3,050	
Oats, bush	2,000	5,300	13,100	11,910
Rye, bush	1,000		14,700	4,600
Wheat, bush	2,000		17,300	5,000
Hardware, pkgs	262	2,896	1,084	3,365
Hay, tons	60		132	1
Bacon, lbs	38,400	50,155	24,800	60,000
Hams, lbs		84,037	3,000	150
Lard, lbs		84,037	3,000	23,235
Pig iron, tons	60		629	21
Leather, lbs	900	9,115		9,600
Nails, kegs	900	242	220	231
Apples, gr., bbls	245	127	150	3-6
Onions, bbls		21	175	57
Potatoes, bbls	200	136	425	691
Seed, grass and clover, lbs	350	350	44,100	2,000
Soap, lbs	59,000	46,170	64,750	250,200
Sugar, bbls	610	214	1,524	313
Tobacco, leaf, hds	774	318	368	133
Tobacco, mfd., lbs	1,556	134,790	1,675	257,070
Whisky, bbls	420	1,092	721	2,663
Wool, lbs	2,055	12,800	7,245	

Total sales for the day, 1,001,600 shares.

*Offered. †Ex-dividend.

U. S. BONDS.

New York, Dec. 5.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $4,876,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Refunding 2s, registered	102½	104½
Do coupon	104	105
3s, registered	100¼	101½
Do coupon	101¼	101½
Small bonds, 1908	100¾	
New 4s, registered	117	121
Do coupon	117	121
Panama 2s, registered	102	
Philippine 4s	107¼	110½

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s	61
Do 6s	94½
Atchison general 4s	93
Do adjustment 4s	79
Atchison convertible 4s	86¼
Do 5s	95¼
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	84
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	94
Do 3½s	84½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s	75
Central of Georgia 5s	113½
Do first income	92
Do second income	41
Do third income	20
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	91½
Chicago and Alton 3½s	58
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	92
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s	93
Do collateral 5s	75½
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	100½
Colorado Industrial 5s, series A	40
Colorado Midland 4s	58½
Colorado and Southern 4s	89
Cuba 5s	97½
Distillers' Securities 5s	96
Erie prior lien 4s	87
Do general 4s	77
Hocking Valley 4½s	*97
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	56¾
Japan 4½s, certificates	87¾
Japan 4½s, certificates, 24 series	87¾
Japan 6s	78½
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	94
Manhattan consol. gold 4s	89
Mexican Central 4s	71½
Do first income	14½
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	76
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	94¼
Do 2d 4s	81
National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s	76½
New York Central general 3½s	94
New Jersey Central general 5s	114½
Northern Pacific 4s	103½
Do 3s	68
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	93
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	81½
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	91
Reading general 4s	94
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	104½
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	73½
St. Louis Southwestern 4s	80
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72
Southern Pacific 4s	90
Do first 4s, certificates	90
Southern Railway 4s	95
Texas and Pacific 1st 5s	123½
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	62
Union Pacific 4s	100½
Do convertible 4s	105
United States Steel second 5s	84½
Wabash first 5s	103
Do debenture B 5s	42
Western Maryland 4s	61
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	*76
Wisconsin Central 4s	73

*Offered.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Dec. 5.—Money was in quiet demand on the market to-day and discounts were firmer on the rise in the price of bar gold and the expectation of a shipment of gold to America the end of the week. Although speculators were disappointed that the discount rate of the Bank of England was not changed, conservative opinion considered the retention of the 7 per cent. rate to be necessary in view of the uncertain situation in New York and the renewal of the American demand for gold. On the Stock Exchange consols hardened after early hesitation, and this with a good investment demand for home rails created a firm tone in British shares at the close. Americans were firmly supported in the forenoon above parity. The bears covered on the final strength of Wall street yesterday, while reports that leading interests intended coming to the assistance of the market helped the improvement. The opening to-day in New York and the bank failure in Kansas City caused a sharp setback, especially in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The market closed weak. Foreigners benefited early on Paris support, but closed easier. Consols for money 82⅞; do for the account 83¼; Anaconda 6⅝; Atchison 74⅛; do preferred 87; Baltimore and Ohio 85⅝; Canadian Pacific 155; Chesapeake and Ohio 29½; Chicago Great Western 8¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 165; De Beers 16⅜; Denver and Rio Grande 29¼; do preferred 69; Erie 17½; do first preferred 37½; do second preferred 26; Grand Trunk 19⅛; Ill. Cen. 127; L. and N. 97; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 23½; New York Central 109½; Norfolk and Western 67; do preferred 82; Ontario and Western 33½; Pennsylvania 58; Rand Mines 5½; Reading 47⅝; Southern Railway 14⅛; do preferred 38½; Southern Pacific 75½; Union Pacific 119¼; do preferred 88; United States Steel 27⅜; do preferred 90; Wabash 10; do preferred 18; Spanish fours 90¼; Amalgamated Copper 50¼. Bar silver quiet at 26 11-16d per ounce. Money 4@4¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5⅝@6 per cent.; three months' bills 5¾ per cent. Bar gold 77s 11½d.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were higher. All American shares made advances. Exchange on London 20 marks 52½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 6 per cent.; three months' bills 7¼ per cent.

Paris, Dec. 5.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was heavy after having shown firmness in the early hours. Three per cents, rentes 95f 62½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 20c for checks.

Foreign Bank Statements.

London, Dec. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£124,000
Circulation increased	300,000
Bullion increased	513,812
Other securities decreased	1,189,000
Other deposits increased	1,286,.00
Public deposits decreased	2,235,000
Notes reserve increased	47,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.02 per cent., compared with 42.83 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 7 per cent.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	87,0.0,0.0
Treasury deposits decreased	4,8.0,000
General deposits decreased	108,.00,0.0
Gold in hand decreased	4,8.0,000
Silver in hand decreased	5,100,000
Bills discounted decreased	51,125,000
Advances increased	23,400,000

LOCAL MARKETS.

(The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city.)

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.50; New York French red kidney fancies $2.75; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 6½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 29c in 60-lb. tubs, 29½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin in prints 30c; renovated 26c in 60-lb. tubs, 26½c in 30-lb. tubs; 27c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.60@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 72s@8c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.05@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—Daisies 16c; long horns 16c; Limburger 17½c; brick 17½c; New 14@14½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@12c; Mexican Nagyra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@26c. Green Rio: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@12c; Santos, fancy 11½@12c; choice 11c; prime 10c; good 10c.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.00@2.15 per bu.; clover $9.50@10 per bu.; orchard grass $2.15 per bu.; bluegrass, fancy, $2.20; red top, fancy, 90c per lb.; English bluegrass $2.00; rape 7½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California new 5½@6c; peaches 14c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers, 9@12c; washed, fine, 1-lb. packages, $2 dozen; pulled figs, fine, 1-lb. boxes, $2 dozen; apricots 17c; Persian dates, 6@6 70-lb. box, 6½c lb.; $2 1-lb. packages $2 per box; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5.25@5.50 bbl; plain patents $5; straights $4.75; family $4.50; clears $4.50; winter patents $5.25; straights $4.75@5; low grades $4.00; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $2 for base; horse shoes $3.50 per keg; mule shoes $4 per keg; Burden No. 1 $1.95 for base; steel, roofing, corrugated $2.30; V-crimped $2.35 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $2.70; No. 16 $2.80; No. 18 $2.90; No. 20 $3; No. 22 $3.05; No. 24 $3.05; No. 26 $3.05; No. 27 $3.05; No. 28 $3.15; No. 30 $3.40; wire nails $2.35 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45; galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Juniata $4.05 keg; Perkins' $4.04½ base; Burden $4.15 per keg; Hudson $3.75 keg; Swedish iron $5 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFAL—In carlots: Bran $20; short, $24 00; shipstuffs $25. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 20c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 42c; centrifugals 24@30c.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 17c per lb.; filberts, Sicily 12½c; California walnuts, soft shell, No. 1 18c per lb.; bag lots 16c; Texas soft shell, No. 1 14c per lb.; large 12c; do small, 10c; Colorado Industrial, 8c; series A ——; Colorado Midland 4s ——; Colorado and Southern 4s ——; Cuba 5s ——; Distillers' Securities 5s ——; Erie prior lien 4s ——; Do general 4s ——; Hocking Valley 4½s ——; Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s ——; Japan 4½s, certificates ——; Japan 4½s, certificates, 24 series ——; Japan 6s ——; Louisville and Nashville unified 4s ——; Manhattan consol. gold 4s ——; Mexican Central 4s ——; Do first income ——; Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s ——; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s ——; Do 2d 4s ——; National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s ——; New York Central general 3½s ——; New Jersey Central general 5s ——; Northern Pacific 4s ——; Do 3s ——; Norfolk and Western consol. 4s ——; Oregon Short Line refunding 4s ——; Pennsylvania convertible 3½s ——; Reading general 4s ——; St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s ——; St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s ——; St. Louis Southwestern 4s ——; Seaboard Air Line 4s ——; Southern Pacific 4s ——; Do first 4s, certificates ——; Southern Railway 4s ——; Texas and Pacific first 5s ——; Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s ——; Union Pacific 4s ——; Do convertible 4s ——; United States Steel second 5s ——; Wabash first 5s ——; Do debenture B 5s ——; Western Maryland 4s ——; Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s ——; Wisconsin Central 4s ——

PEANUTS—Fancy H. P., green 7c; roasted 8c; chestnuts, imported 7c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 in bbls 97c per gallon; No. 2 96c; linseed 41c for raw and 42c for boiled, in less than 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1 65c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 51c; gasoline, 87 degrees 21½c; grove gasoline, 13½c; benzine, 65 degrees 14c; straits oil 34c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden machinery 18c; spindle 5c; cylinder 18c; cotton seed oil, refined 43c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 45c; coal oil, Kentucky test, 10½c; Indiana light, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 51½c; wood alcohol, 95 and stronger, 45c in bbls. and 44c in ½ bbls.; pins tar 19c per gallon.

PAINTS AND OILS—Strictly pure white lead 7c per lb.; red 7½c, less 2 per cent. discount. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

PROVISIONS — Hams—Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 12½@13c; heavy to medium 12c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides, regular clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 15c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; bacon extra 10c; bellies, light, 12c; heavy 12c. Lard—Prime steam, in tierces, pure lard in tierces 9½c; in tubs 10c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11c, in tubs 11¼c, in firkins 11¼c. Dried Beef—12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.30@1.37; 5-bu. bbl. 95c@$1.30; 3-bu. bbl. $1.40@2.10 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows: Single thirds, 90 and 5 per cent.; single 90 and 20 per cent.; double 90 and 25 per cent.

(The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers in this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts 7c; good bright apples 6½c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. One-half peaches 4@5c.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 48@51c per lb.; gray 40@42c; No. 1 old 30@40c; No. 2 old 20@30c; No. 2 white old 25@30c; white duck 30@40c; old mixed duck 15@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy $14.50@15; No. 2 timothy $13@13.50; No. 3 timothy $11.50@12; No. 1 clover mixed $11@13.50; No. 2 clover mixed $10.50@11; No. 1 clover $14@14.50; No. 2 clover $12.50@13; mixed and low grades $8@11; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50c less.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 11@12c; salted hides, 6c; No. 2 Galloway hides, 5c; No. 1 horse hides, salted $2.50@2.75; No. 2 horse Grailed $1.75; sheepskins, with wool on 20@30c, according to wool and size; shearlings from 5c to 20c; goatskins 25@40c.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.75 @5 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.25@4.50; yellow root, dry, fall-dug, $1.50; Seneca snake root, dry, prime, 35c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime, 25c; blood root, dry, prime, 3c; ginger, dry, prime, 15c; Mayapple, dry, prime, 5c. Dealers want ginseng off strings before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½@5c; No. 2 4@4½c.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 2c to 3c per lb. lower on grease wool; flurry 11@15c; dark grease in fleece 20@22c; good tub-washed 31@32c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@30c; black wool 22c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.6)	No. 5	4.8)
Crystal dominoes	6.65	No. 6	4.6)
Cut loaf	6.10	No. 7	4.5)
Powdered	5.90	No. 8	4.5)
XXXX powdered	5.40	No. 9	4.5)
Powdered	5.35	No. 12	4.4)
Stand. gran., bbls	5.25	No. 13	4.3)
Stand. gran., 2-lb	5.55	No. 14	4.20

GRAIN.

WHEAT—

No. 2 red and longberry	$0 97
No. 3 red and longberry	95
Rejected 2@3c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
New No. 3 white	64½
New No. 3 mixed	64½
OATS—	
No. 3 white	53½
No. 2 mixed	51½
RYE—	
No. 2 new Northwestern	93
No. 2 new Western	90

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers. The quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Middling 11¼c; strict middling 11⅝c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Packing 14½@15c per lb.

EGGS—24c, case count; candled 25@26c.

POULTRY—Hens 8c per lb.; roosters 4c; young chickens 9@10c; ducks 8@9c; geese 7c; turkeys 10@11c.

RABBITS—$1.50 per dozen.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are as follows:

FRUIT—Florida oranges, fancy, 126, 150, 175, 200, 216 and 250 sizes, $3 per box; California navels $3 per box; grape fruit, $4 per box; Messina lemons $2 per box; California lemons $2.50@3.75 per box; limes, imported, $1.25 per 100; bananas, fancy, average about 10 to the bunch, 1 to 1½ bunches to the lb., $2@2.50; 80 to 90 lbs. per bunch $1.75@2.00; 40 to 50 lbs. per bunch $1.25@1.50; 4-bunch case, per case $5; 2-bunch half-case, per case $1; Malaga grapes, extra fancy $5@5.50 per bbl.; fancy $4@4.50 per bbl.; Catawba grapes 4-lb. basket, 18c; California Bartlett pears $3@3.50 per box; pineapples $2@2.50 per dozen; apples, Kings $3@3.50; $5.50 per bbl.; fancy Northern

All Girls' Coats At Cut Prices

Finest goods made; tailored in our Elbee tailor shops; all kinds of materials and patterns; sizes 30 to 36 bust measure. Entire stock now in these three cut-price lots:

$15.00 Coats $10.00
$18.00 Coats $12.50
$22.50 Coats $15.00

LEVY'S Third & Market.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad fares refunded until December 14.

NOTICE
To Sunday Advertisers.

The Courier-Journal Company respectfully urges advertisers who use the Sunday paper to have their copy in the counting-room Friday night. By complying with this request advertisers will be certain to secure insertion in all editions, and can also make alterations in their copy with greater security.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1907

ON MONTHLY BILLS

ALDERMEN'S FINANCE COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO-NIGHT.

Will Consider Them Before Council Convenes—New City Buyer Bill Scheduled To Go Through.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 7 o'clock to-night to pass on monthly bills and claims previous to the meeting of the General Council at 8 o'clock. Of course the monthly claims for November will be approved to-night if they are reported by the committees, but if they are not approved to-night they will be next Wednesday night. It is the aim of the General Council to adjourn to-night to meet next Wednesday night, owing to the fact that the members want to attend the inauguration of Mr. Willson as Governor Tuesday, and naturally could not return to Louisville in time for a meeting Tuesday night.

The main object of the meeting to-night, outside of approving claims, is to pass the new City Buyer's ordinance in the lower board. This has been framed at the suggestion of Mayor Grinstead to take the place of the ordinance passed under the Bingham administration. The new ordinance will fix the salary of the City Buyer at $2,500 instead of $3,500, and other features objectionable to the Mayor are eliminated in the new ordinance.

Mayor Grinstead is confident that the new ordinance will pass both boards without serious opposition. He said that he thought the members of the General Council were with him in the matter of retrenchment. If the ordinance, which is now in the hands of the Revision Committee of the lower board of the General Council, is passed by the lower board to-night, it is said to be certain to pass the Board of Aldermen Wednesday night.

OF BREWERY WORKERS

RECLAMATION MOVEMENT UNDERTAKEN AT NORFOLK.

John Young, Delegate To American Federation of Labor, Tells of What Took Place.

John Young, who was a delegate from the Louisville Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor meeting at Norfolk, Va., has returned. He said yesterday that the convention was one of the most successful in the history of the international organization and that there was less friction among the delegates than at many of the former meetings. About the only matter of direct concern to Louisville labor people, Mr. Young said, was the restoration to the brewery workers of their charter. Said he:

"Last year the charters of the brewery workers all over the country were rescinded, owing to the fact that a dispute had arisen as to how the different workmen should organize. In most instances the workmen were all in one body. Other organizations thought that the teamsters of the brewers should affiliate with the Teamsters' Union, the engineers with the Engineers' Union and the firemen with the Firemen's Union. The brewery workers revolted and charters were taken away. Now a meeting must be held within ninety days at the American Federation headquarters in which delegates from the different class of workmen shall meet with President Gompers and see if matters cannot be adjusted.

"Outside of this no other legislation was done affecting Louisville unions directly. Gus L. Helcken and Henry Fischer were delegates with me from Louisville. We were treated nicely in Norfolk, and at the Kentucky building at the exposition. Mr. C. C. Ousley was particularly courteous to us."

Special Train Service To Inauguration, Frankfort.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club will run a special train to Frankfort via the Louisville and Nashville railroad, December 10, on account of inauguration of Gov. Willson. Train will leave Union Station, Tenth and Broadway, at 7 a. m.; returning, leave Frankfort at 4:45 p. m.. Round trip $1.90. City Ticket Office, 410 Fourth ave. Phones 258.

DON'T BE A FOOL IF YOU CAN HELP IT!

To Lock Up Money at This Time is Worse Than Foolish—It is a Crime Against Yourself.

This is just the time to make money. We have a few splendid lots in the **HIGHLANDS**, the best residence district in the city, which we will sell at prices and on terms that will make you a greater profit in the next four months than your money will earn at interest in as many years.

Lots on made streets and Parkway at **$16.00** to **$25.00** per foot. Think of it. **THEN ACT.** There are only a few of them and the opportunity will be gone before you know it, if you don't act promptly.

We know this is not a good time to sell lots, but we are looking for people who are smart enough to know that it is the **TIME** to **BUY.**

Come to our office and let us show you the property and give you the terms. We will take you up in our automobile without delay or discomfort in any kind of weather.

We will cash your savings account for you if desired.

Come and See Us at Once. It Will Pay You.

CHAS. CHRESTE & CO. 346 Fifth Street

FOUR WILLS

Admitted To Probate In County Court.

CONTROVERSY OVER POSSESSION OF DIAMOND RING.

GOV.-ELECT WILLSON WINS BACK TAX CASE.

MURDER CHARGE DISMISSED.

The following wills were probated in the County Court yesterday:

That of Fred Hoelscher, dated November 23, 1907, in which he gives $350 which his estate receives as a death benefit from Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 32, to his five children. John Hoelscher, a son, is named executor without bond.

That of Pierce Cooper, dated November 14, 1907, in which he directs that his property, consisting of three houses on Payne street, near Pyne, be given to his daughter-in-law, Rose Cooper, to be held in trust by her for the benefit of the testator's granddaughter, Kate May Cooper. Rose Cooper is made executrix without bond.

That of Pauline Lehnert, dated November 22, 1907, in which Gustav Lehnert, a son, and Anna Lehnert, a daughter, are given $100 each. The rest of the property, including a house at 2130 West Walnut street, is given to the daughters of the testatrix, Bertha and Emma Lehnert, who are made executrices without bond.

That of George Schuble, bearing date of April 10, 1899, in which the testator's sons, Andrew and William D. Schuble, are allowed to purchase the house of their father, on Laurel street, between Shelby and Clay, for $400. Rose W. Schuble is allowed to purchase a house on the east side of Shelby street, between Walnut and Marshall, belonging to the testator, for $200. Helen C. Hillen and Anna C. Bobzin, daughters, are given a house on Shelby street, between Broadway and Laurel, and $100. A note of $625 of Edward Collins, a son-in-law, is chargeable against him. Andrew Schuble is named executor without bond.

Released Under Peremptory Instructions.

Under peremptory instructions delivered by Judge Pryor in the Criminal Court, Herman Hazelip was dismissed from the charge of shooting Patrolman Henry Lankert. Hazelip is said to have fled to his home on "The Point" to avoid a difficulty with several other men. Later when Patrolman Lankert arrived on the scene and attempted to get into the house Hazelip fired. The court held that Hazelip was acting within the law in acting on the defensive under the circumstances while in his own home. Hazelip did not know that Lankert was an officer at the time. Lankert was merely investigating the trouble, and meant no harm to Hazelip.

Fine Diamond Under Dispute.

Nannie B. Wilson brought suit yesterday afternoon against James H. Ely and his wife to recover from them a three-karat diamond which she says is her property and worth $500. She states that she pawned the ring for $280, and that later by an agreement with the defendants they took it out of pawn and agreed to hold it for her until she was able to redeem it. Later she says she offered them the money for it, but they refused to give it up. The plaintiff also asks $200 in damages for alleged wrongful detention.

Gov. Willson Wins Case.

Governor-elect Augustus E. Willson and his professional associate, Arthur E. Hopkins, appeared in the County Court yesterday to defend a back tax case against the Illinois Glass Company. The Commonwealth, as represented by M. J. Holt, had filed a statement against that corporation, charging tax delinquency on $50,000 valuation for two years. Mr. Holt, however, did not appear to try the case, and on motion of the Governor-elect Judge Peter entered a judgment of dismissal.

Murder Charge Dismissed.

Horace and Alex. Watson, colored, were tried before County Judge Arthur Peter yesterday on the charge of killing Docie Fishback, also colored, and were dismissed. The trouble occurred near Harrod's Creek, November 6. According to the evidence brought out, Fishback started the row and opened fire on the Watson family. They soon drew their weapons and replied. Alex. Watson was shot in the leg and Fishback was killed.

Court Paragraphs.

—D. Yeager, tried on the charge of malicious shooting, was given a fine of $100.

—D. F. Elston sued Hannah Reynolds and others for $80 said to be due for labor and materials.

—Clara Anderson sued H. J. Gutman & Co. for $55, alleging breach of contract for employment.

—Lida Berry sued Jerry Berry for divorce, charging abandonment. They were married February 26, 1894.

—Mayme Chapman sued Walter Chapman for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married in Jeffersonville, June 3, 1907.

—Andrew Jackson sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000, charging that he was hurt in a collision between two cars.

—Henry Young has been appointed a deputy sheriff, as a member of the force of Sheriff-elect Charles L. Schell, who is soon to qualify.

—Henry and Frank Rhoads petitioned the court to be allowed to adopt Annie Jones, the eight-year-old daughter of Frank Jones. Mr. Jones also joins in the petition.

—A. S. Fible, administrator of the estate of Snead Fible, sued the Louisville Railway Company for $25,000. Snead Fible was killed in a collision between a car in which he was riding and a work car.

—In the case of Thomas Napier, a minor, who had brought suit in the name of Eugene Napier, against Peter Schuh & J. Gruber for $5,000, charging assault and battery, a jury in Judge Field's court returned a verdict for the defendant.

—Olivia Kruse and Herman Kruse, Jr., both minors, brought suit in the name of Herman Kruse against the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000 each. On November 3, 1907, the plaintiffs were injured in a collision between two cars. Marie Veith, another minor, also sued the same defendant for the same amount, having been hurt in the collision.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—Court of Appeals, whole court sitting except Judge Lassing:

Morgan vs. C. and O. R. R. Co., Lewis; reversed, whole court sitting.

Williams vs. Neal, guardian, Jefferson; reversed:

Campbell vs. Walker, Pike; affirmed.

Glinnis administrator vs. L. and N. R. R. Co., Gallatin; reversed.

Hegan vs. Beckley, Jefferson; affirmed.

McConley's executor vs. Becket, Carter; affirmed.

Miller vs. Pettit, Grant; reversed.

Hart vs. Bank of Russellville, Logan; reversed.

Louisville Gunning System vs. Knighton, etc., Jefferson; appellee's petition for rehearing overruled.

Wilson's receiver vs. Murphy's administrator; Murphy's administrator vs. Wilson & Muir, Nelson; cases ordered heard together.

C. N. O. and T. P. Ry. Co., etc., vs. Raine, Boyle; notice, grounds and motion by appellant for an oral argument, motion submitted.

Richardson vs. McChesney, Secretary of State, Green; motion by the appellant for an oral argument; motion submitted.

County of Jefferson vs. Peter, etc.; appellee filed brief; case submitted.

Wickliffe, etc., vs. I. C. R. R. Co., Ballard; Hill vs. Fleming, Kenton; appellees filed briefs.

Irons vs. United States Life Insurance Company, Grayson; appellant filed supplemental brief.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, by etc., vs. Home and Saving Fund Company's Building Association, Jefferson; parties filed supplemental briefs.

Baugh, etc., vs. Baugh's administrator, Logan; agreement filed as to account sued on, etc.

Chipman, etc., vs. Turner, Day & Woolworth Manufacturing Company, Jefferson; appellant filed a reply brief.

Bell, Sheriff of Jefferson county, vs. City of Louisville, Jefferson; argued by J. P. Gregory for the appellant and A. E. Richards and A. J. Carroll for the appellee, and case submitted.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN AFTER JUMPING BOND.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Claude Davis, aged thirty, brought here on a charge of deserting his wife and three children, after giving bond for his appearance at the trial, jumped his bond, which his father furnished. To-day he fell beneath a train on the Indianapolis Southern railroad, cutting off one leg and receiving other injuries which will be fatal.

PROVING ALIBIS

Defendants In Alleged Riot Cases Engaged Yesterday.

CASES AGAINST THREE DISMISSED AND MEN RELEASED.

FIVE OF PRISONERS COMPLETE THEIR DEFENSE.

TRIAL TO RESUME TO-DAY.

The case against Henry Thruston, W. H. Spinks and V. L. Shipp, three of the striking street-car men who were charged with conspiracy in connection with the riot at Fourth avenue and Breckinridge street, upon motions of the prosecution, were dismissed for want of evidence in the Police Court yesterday. The remainder of the session yesterday afternoon was taken up by an attempt on the part of the defense to prove alibis for Henry Macdonald, Clarence Gray, William Schwartz and E. R. Settles, all accused of participation in the conspiracy which resulted in the riot. The case of all these men were closed by the defense yesterday, and those against the remaining strikers similarly charged will be heard when the court convenes at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The hearing of all these cases will probably continue through the week.

Henry Macdonald, formerly a motorman at the Seventh-street car barn, testified that he had attended the rollcall at Grusmick's Hall, at Seventh and Hill streets, but denied that he had heard anything said there about the meeting at Thirteenth and Delaware streets. The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Goldsmith, of 1837 Seventh street, and of Mrs. Alice Walker, another neighbor, was to the effect that Macdonald had been in his own yard from 5:20 until 6 o'clock on the evening of the riot.

Clarence Gray, a second defendant called yesterday, testified that he had been at the rollcall at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets on the morning of November 25, but denied all knowledge of the meeting at Thirteenth and Delaware streets, or of any motion that led to it. He declared that he had been at the car barn at Eighteenth street and Broadway from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock that night, with the exception of the time spent in visiting his sister and meeting his father on the Seventh-street pike. He was corroborated by the testimony of his father and of W. Noe, a resident on the Seventh-street road.

* * *

"Talked Business Over Suit."

William Schwartz, of 2507 Twentieth street, was next called to testify in his own defense. He admitted that he had been at the meeting at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets in the morning, but not at the time when the alleged riot vote was taken. He said he knew nothing at the time of any unlawful purposes or of the meeting at Thirteenth and Delaware streets. He remembered, he said, upon cross-examination, having seen in or just outside of the hall at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, Porzig, Phillips, Collins, Shaw and Casey. Charles A. Hess, a member of the Board of Aldermen, testified that he had been with Schwartz from 10:45 until 11:52 o'clock on the morning of November 25, and Joe Lavertz, a peddler, whose hybrid English again and again convulsed the audience and seriously ruffled the gravity of the court, while he held the witness, testified that Schwartz had been at home from 5:15 o'clock until 6:45 o'clock on the evening of the riot, during which time, with now and then a rest, they "talked business over a suit" for Schwartz's boy.

E. R. Settles, of 1602 Eighteenth street, another of the defendants, admitted that he had been at the meeting at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, and that a discussion had there been held concerning the number of cars running. He said that he had gone to his home early, and that he had been at the home of his niece at the time of the riot. His testimony in this respect was corroborated by his niece, Mrs. J. Brock, of 1770 Eighteenth street, and her husband.

* * *

Proves Alibi and Goes Free.

V. L. Shipp, after proving an alibi by Mrs. Molly Shaller, of 1821 Seventh street, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kincaid, of 1833 Seventh street, as to his presence at home at the time of the riot, was dismissed upon motion of the prosecution.

C. I. Norris, of 2563 West Broadway, admitted that he had attended the meeting at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, and that a list of the cars then running, together with the amount of traffic furnished by each, had been read. He left the meeting early, however, he declared, and knew nothing about any unlawful purpose or about a meeting at Thirteenth and Delaware streets. George Rhodes, R. A. Monarch and Miss Lizzie Monarch testified that Norris had been at his home at the time of the riot.

With these cases closed by the defense, court was adjourned at 5 o'clock to reconvene this afternoon at 2 o'clock for the hearing of the remaining cases.

FORTY THOUSAND BORROWED TO APPLY ON CITY PAY ROLLS.

Mayor James F. Grinstead and City Controller Samuel Wilhite secured a loan of $40,000 from two banks in the city yesterday, the money to be used in paying city employes. The city at this particular time is in need of $100,000 to meet the current expenses for November, and the Mayor hopes to be able to secure the rest of the money very soon. The National Bank of Kentucky furnished $20,000 of the loan yesterday and the American National Bank furnished $10,000.

City Controller Wilhite said that the money secured yesterday would be used exclusively in paying the salaries of the policemen and firemen so far as it would go. The combined pay rolls for the last month amount to over $48,000 and hence the sum secured falls short of the required amount.

BUSHELS OF MONEY

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPUTIES WORN OUT COUNTING IT.

Collections Yesterday On Whisky Alone Reached Total of $70,006.31.

Five men were kept busy for several hours yesterday afternoon after the office of Carl Mittler, cashier under Internal Revenue Collector J. A. Craft, had closed counting the enormous stacks of money that had rolled into the office during the forenoon for taxes on whisky in bond. Yesterday was the banner day in collections, especially in whisky, for quite a while. The prevailing opinion is that the increase in collections is due mainly to the holiday trade. It will likely slack up within the next ten days.

Money was counted yesterday afternoon by the office force until they were sick looking at it. It was dumped into the office in small denominations. Over 2,000 one-dollar bills were taken in. The gold and silver amounted to over $11,000. The remainder was in bills of large denominations, ranging from $100 to $1,000 bills.

The collections yesterday were as follows: Beer, $1,870; whisky, $70,006.31; cigars, $36.77; tobacco, $4,079.10; total, $76,062.18.

JOHN G. KINNARNEY TAKES WARRANT FOR CONDUCTOR.

Alleges Street Railway Employe Pointed Revolver At Him In Dispute Over Transfer Slip.

John G. Kinnarney, the son of former Police Captain James Kinnarney, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of A. W. Wilson, a conductor on an East Broadway car, charging him with pointing a pistol. According to the report of Patrolmen Badgett and Hart they found Kinnarney unconscious on the sidewalk at Baxter and Christy avenues shortly after midnight yesterday morning and carried him to Hoffman's grocery, 1614 Baxter avenue, where he was attended by Dr. E. O. Sage, of 1705 Baxter avenue. A transfer slip is said to have been the cause of the trouble. Kinnarney claims that the conductor drew a revolver and leveled it at his head. Dr. Sage said yesterday that Kinnarney fainted as the result of a nervous collapse following some exciting experience.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: Paul H. Moore and Aimee Jeffery LaBree, Henry Moore and Louise M. Collins, William N. Winston and Lena W. Lotz, Henry Baumann and Appolina Dewald.

MUNICIPAL NEEDS TO DIRECT WORK OF AX

MAYOR GRINSTEAD AIMING AT ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

SEVERAL HEADS PLUMPED INTO BASKET YESTERDAY.

"FOR THE GOOD OF SERVICE."

The Board of Public Works did business with its official ax yesterday and a number of persons on the pay roll of the city lost their jobs. The board was in session for over two hours, but it was announced that the board did nothing in the way of making appointments, and the only thing discussed and acted upon was the lopping off of certain persons on the pay roll. Mayor Grinstead, in a conversation yesterday, indicated his policy as to the appointment of new persons to city posts. He said that he was not put in office merely to cut pie, but he was there to give the city an economical administration and to stop the leakage in a manner wherever it could be done without impairing the service.

It is understood that the executive boards will carry out the policy of the Mayor so far as possible. The Mayor said that he did not want to appoint any person to office and then shortly afterward find out that the office was superfluous, because where he finds an office is not needed for the good of the service he will either abolish it or leave it vacant. The Mayor is studying the needs of the city every day, so he says, and daily confers with his boards.

The Board of Public Works let out the following assistant foremen in the Street-cleaning Department, drawing salaries at $2 a day: Lew B. Redd, P. H. Roberts, Pat Burke, J. E. Gibbons, Andrew Finnegan and Steve Holcombe.

The following dump men, receiving $1.50 a day, were dismissed: James Gilhooly, Peter McDermott, Thomas Cokely and E. W. Littrell.

John J. Keane, a street inspector, at a salary of $100 a month, was dismissed. William M. Bosler, rodman at $40 a month, and John Schwelters, transitman in the City Engineer's office, were dismissed. As stated, all were dismissed not for any deficiency on their part, but for the good of the service and a saving to the city.

BUILDERS WILL DISCUSS SITUATION TO-NIGHT.

Everyone Invited To Give His Views At December Meeting.

An exchange of views on the present situation and the outlook for work in the spring will be a part of the programme of the December meeting of the Builders' Exchange, which takes place at 8 o'clock to-night at the headquarters in the Lincoln Bank building.

Louisville builders are optimistic over the outlook.

President Yost appoints two nominating committees to-night, who will name two candidates for each of the ten places to be filled in the board of directors at the January annual election.

The social feature of the evening will be a thirty-minute turn by Prof. Wallace T. Galvin, a sleight-of-hand artist.

There will be the usual refreshment features and every builder in Louisville is invited without further notice.

CONNECTICUT SAILS FOR HAMPTON ROADS.

New York, Dec. 5.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans' flagship, the Connecticut, sailed from New York for Hampton Roads, to-day, whence she will lead the battleship fleet to the Pacific. She was preceded a few miles by the battleship Rhode Island, also fresh from the navy yard at Brooklyn, where both vessels have been thoroughly overhauled and equipped.

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Room 2 Second Floor.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber.
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